The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 740.

EUROPE AGOG

[Ru]ssia Demands of the German Government to Explain its Reasons for Continuing the War.

A Hasty Massing of Russian Troops on the Prussian Frontier.

Extraordinary Session of the English Cabinet.

A General European War Believed to be Imminent.

Great Destitution in Germany as Well as France.

Unanimous Arming of the French People.

They "Intend Neither to Ask Nor to Give Quarter."

Bismarck and the King Reported as Desirous of Peace.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Startling News from Russia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The startling news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia is conveyed this morning in a special dispatch from a London correspondent. It is stated in addition, that the Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war with France. There is great uneasiness, both in Berlin and London. A Cabinet meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held on Friday, has been called for to-day in consequence of the urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames.

FROM ENGLAND.

Occupation of Strasbourg.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The French garrison of Strasbourg has been removed to Rastadt as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town. The citadel and bridge to Kehl have been restored. At nine o'clock the Mayor and municipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Manheim; at half-past ten the garrison laid down their arms, and at eleven o'clock the Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian Generals are to formally enter the city to-day. Three batteries have been established at the Place de Kleber.

Bavaria.

LONDON, September 29.—The Wurtemburg (Bavaria) Gazette, the semi-official organ, denies that it is the intention of the government to enter the North German Confederation.

The active friendship between Prussia and the Austrian Cabinet is remarked.

"Prussian Barbarism."

A writer in the Post hopes England will not be sacrificed to her cousins, but will denounce Prussian barbarism in the conduct of the war.

Favre Censured by Paris Papers.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Some of the Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

Gigantic War Preparations of Russia.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

Alsace and Lorraine.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine, upon entering the German Confederation, will be represented by a commission and be exempted for the present from all federal burdens.

A Balloon Vessel from Tours.

The Telegraph has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians are retiring toward Paris.

Great confidence existed in Paris.

Another Sortie From Metz.

The Times has the following special: On Tuesday last, the 17th inst., the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Fort Quentin and Batles. The French advanced to Aisle Lueux, where the Prussians were encountered. Another severe conflict ensued which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded, dead, and all the Prussian prisoners captured. The village was burned by the shells.

The siege guns lately in position before Strasbourg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry has also gone forward from Strasbourg.

Prussian Headquarters Around Paris.

Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William at Ferrier, Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles, Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. Balloons offer too good a mark to the Prussian riflemen.

The railway between Chalons and the German border is being relaid in another direction towards Paris. The work is vigorously pushed.

The Baden troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasbourg.

The Brussels papers deny the existence of any excitement there on account of the failure of negotiations between Favre and Bismarck. The London Times is the author of the rumor.

The Bank of England has cut the rate of discount down to 2½ per cent.

Destitution in Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Dr. Quest, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children coming in to beg for bread. The fields are untilled and the villages are swept clean of food by the armies. His picture of these regions of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all necessaries of life have gone up three-fold.

The Italian Situation.

The story that the Italian government had made advances to any power before the occupation of the Papal states is denied. It is believed the story originated in the fact that Italy addressed a circular letter to the Italian representatives at foreign courts, setting forth the absolute necessity of her interference at Rome to secure public order and independence of the Pope, not less than the rights and liberties of the Roman people and the pacification of Italy. The object of Count San Martinez's mission to Rome was to urge the people to recognise the good faith of Italy in this matter. There is some discontent in Florence, owing to the disturbance created in values by the approaching withdrawal of the Court and Government to Rome, and some of the papers urge the municipality to suspend work upon the grand exterior boulevards.

It is understood that King Victor Emanuel will make his entry into the Eternal City immediately after the taking of the plebiscitum, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Evangelical societies have petioned for permission to move at once to Rome.

Russia's Course with France.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Ulsscon Gazette says Russia loses power because France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to assault her neighbors with impunity.

Spirit of the English Workingmen.

[Cable special to Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—I have it from a well-informed quarter that the pressure brought to bear upon the English ministry by men like Sir Henry Bulwer on one hand and deputations from the Radical party on the other, is producing an effect upon the government which is likely to depart from its policy of abstention from active mediation. The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see that while the monied-men of the city are against interference, all the military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because no effort is made by England to save France from utter ruin.

Our correspondent, writing from Hamburg the 27th, states that a reserve corps of 80,000 men passed through Frankfort this week to reinforce the Prussian arms in France. A great deal of typhus-fever is prevalent in the German hospitals, and the wounded are being removed from contagion.

At Rome.

[Special to the Tribune.]

The special correspondent of the Tribune, at Florence on the 28th, telegraphs: Leorine city is menaced with exclusion from the plebiscite. The Pope has dismissed the Guard of Honor. The Italian National Guard will accompany the King to Rome.

Situation at Metz.

The Tribune's correspondent before Metz on the 27th telegraphs that Prince Frederick Charles reports himself permanently situated in the chatau of Lorney. The condition of the troops is greatly improved. The weather is warm and dry, and the troops settled in good quarters. The French have completed a new redoubt between St. Quentin and Plaffeville, and also additional intrenchments inside the fortifications by the besieged troops in the city. Bazaine's army is encamped in four different places. There is a large encampment on the eastern slope of St. Quentin, a second in the valley between Metz and Forts Embassade and Quentin, a third at the foot of Fort St. Julien, and a fourth in the rear of the railroad sheds and workshops.

A correspondent of the Tribune at Berlin 27th inst. telegraphs: By next Sunday the whole corps designed to operate against Belport and Lyons will be concentrated in upper Alsace. Recruits for the line corps are already gathering at the different rendezvous. Those for the guards will be enrolled from the 2d to the 10th of October.

The German Appetite for Conquest.

Popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but trustworthy accounts from headquarters represent the King and Bismarck both sincerely desirous of peace.

The French Blockade Renewed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The blockade at the mouth of the Elbe has been renewed by the French fleet. The North German Gazette says that the precipitancy of the American Government in recognizing the French republic was doubtless due to false information supplied by its minister at Paris.

The Emperor.

Dispatches from Wilhelmshohe report that Napoleon rides out daily and is received with every mark of respect by the inhabitants.

FROM FRANCE.

The Red Flag at Lyons.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

LYONS, Sept. 23, via LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Southern League, or the independent association of the different southern departments, is growing stronger every day, and a formidable army will be organized before long, with Lyons and Marseilles as the leading points. Do not believe a word of what is said about the red flag and mob in this city. I never saw more perfect order, and it reigns under the red flag.

The Fall of Strasbourg Contradicted.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—A report having reached here of the capture of Strasbourg, the Government this morning publishes a dispatch from the French Consul at Basle contradicting it. The Consul says the Prussians had made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults on Strasbourg, in which they suffered heavy losses. A white flag was subsequently displayed as a truce to bury the dead, which gave rise to the rumor that the city had capitulated. Communications, however, are cut in all directions, and the fall of Strasbourg is by no means improbable. Notwithstanding the denial of the Consul at Basle, there is a strong belief that the rumors are not altogether groundless.

Cluseret Arrested at Lyons.

LYONS, Sept. 29.—Gen. Cluseret, heading a revolution, forced his way into town hall to-day, and harangued the people. The National Guard instantly arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

Capture of Clermont.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed they returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been engaged since Saturday. The suburbs have been destroyed by fire. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

Merchandise at Havre.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—Advices from Havre received to-day state that merchandise remaining in warehouses in that port are protected by Consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night, lighting up the entire building and the batteries around it. Enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor.

The National Defense.

Another meeting of the Prefects of the Departments of Manchione, Sartha, Mayence, Vendee, Marnec, Etaurre, and of those of the old provinces of Brittany was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for the national defense. The organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the Government. These are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular force, and, if circumstances so demand, all these companies will be united under one command. The several departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. Men will enlist for service during the war. Other corps are organizing, including a full corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they "intend neither to ask nor give quarters."

The troubles at Lyons, on account of red flags, continue, though efforts to compromise have not been abated.

Marseilles is quiet.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—It is announced that a dispatch balloon has been sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day from the capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire.

The removal of the government from Tours is no longer talked of.

Official Dispatches.

The following dispatches have been received by the Ministers:

"ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The enemy, who yesterday was at Cercotte, the first station on the railway north of this city, appear to be retiring. It is believed that news of a serious check near Paris occasions their retreat."

An Armistice at Mezieres.

MEZIERES, Sept. 28, via London, 29.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this town, and it will probably continue until Oct. 7. Verdun is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place.

"BILLEARD, Sept. 28.—It is reported that Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who have withdrawn in the direction of Etampes.

"NEMOURS, Sept. 28.—At Chapelle la Reine a Prussian post was captured by Franco-Tireurs. After the departure of the latter the Prussians returned to the place and burned some dwellings, and exacted a contribution of 10,000 francs. The Franco-Tireurs also captured a convoy of munitions on its way to the Prussian forces in the neighborhood."

Old Scores

[Herald Special.]

TOURS, Sept. 29.—Advices from Paris of the 25th, have been received. Documents have been found in the Tuilleries which seriously compromise De Mornea in the Mexican affair.

French Successes Reported.

Reported successes of the French on the previous day produced a favorable impression. Heavy losses to the Prussians are reported.

FROM GERMANY.

The Question of the Terms of Peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of the terms of peace. One party agrees with Bismarck, that the war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasbourg be dismantled merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. A third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the east, where German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the latter plan.

Secreted Cables Cut.

FERRIERES, Sept. 29.—Four telegraph cables leading to Rouen and the South were discovered in the river to-day by the Prussians, and promptly destroyed.

The German Spirit in the War.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The excitement after the first flush of victory has subsided. It would be an error to believe the enthusiasm now is of the same intensity as a fortnight ago. The wish is generally expressed "would that the war might end. It has lasted too long." The cause of this sentence I do not know and will not attempt to explain. There is an under-current of sympathy with the Liberal Government of France, and the imprisoned Jacoby and other staunch Democrats and Liberals do not fail to impress the masses and awaken apprehensions that the most triumphant result of the war would confer no political benefits nor restore that liberty promised so often. And the last, but not the least, effect no reduction of the material burdens of the people. This bloody strife can only be the commencement of an important era in the political configuration of the country. Liberals insist on an alteration of the North German Constitution, which was framed under the pressure of events of 1866 and conceded by the Conservatives to be hasty work to secure the fruits of victory, but it entails military burthens, indirect taxation, the stamp duty on newspapers, a limited franchise, the union of Church and State and police prosecutions. The Liberals proudly point to the constitution drafted in 1849 as the very Magna Charta adopted to a great and powerful free Germany.

Infractions of International Law Denied.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A circular, of the 7th instant, was issued by Herr Thiele, in which he denies any infractions of international law on the part of Prussia, as has been charged, while the French are constantly guilty.

Failure of German Unity.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Negotiations for the entry of the South German States into the Northern Confederation have failed. Del Bruck has returned from his mission.

FROM BELGIUM.

Bismarck's Truthfulness in Question.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Independence Belge, referring to Bismarck's anonymous contradiction of Favre's statement, says: M. Favre must be met by statements which are signed, and signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck.

The Baden Troops.

OSTEND, Sept. 29.—The troops of Baden, which have been besieging Strasbourg, after leaving a garrison in the city, will be sent to clear upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters, who are perpetrating great excesses and seriously annoying the rear of the German army.

Bavaria and North Germany.

A dispatch from Munich states that the Chancellor del Bruck has, so far, failed to conclude a treaty for effecting a closer union between Bavaria and North Germany. There are reports also from Stuttgart of very serious manifestations there against the policy of annexation.

How Alsace and Lorraine are to be Treated.

A special received at Brussels from Berlin states that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German Federal provinces, under the immediate administration of the Federal authorities, and to be represented in the German Parliament by a commission; also that no military service will be required of the inhabitants. It also adds that the publication of these ideas had excited a storm of indignation from the Radicals, which has led to several arrests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great Fire at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—A great fire is raging in the sugar-house of Meens' Brothers, and several adjoining buildings have been destroyed.

English Finances.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Stock, influenced by expectations of money, is quiet. The Bank of England this week increased in specie 600,000 pounds.

Mutiny on Board a U. S. Steamer.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—The crew of the American ship Elizabeth, Capt. White, which left this port, a few days ago, for New York, became mutinous. The cause has not transpired. The second officer was mortally wounded in attempting to subdue the mutiny. The vessel immediately put back, and on arrival, to-day, the ring-leaders were turned over to the police.

A Secret Mission from the Pope to Victor Emanuel.

ROME, September 29.—Cardinal Paiecolli has gone to Florence on a secret mission to King Victor Emanuel from the Pope.

Civil Matters in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Belgium Chambers have been prorogued.

The government, with a view of preventing the spread of the rinderpest, has forbidden fairs and cattle markets.

Change in the Pope's Cabinet.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Cardinal Copazzi has been appointed Secretary of State for the Pope in place of Antonelli, resigned.

A mob yesterday plundered the printing office of the Observatoire.

The Pope has addressed to the King of Italy a protest against the outrages.

The Bohemian Diet.

PRAGUE, Sept. 29.—The Bohemian Diet met to-day, and received the Imperial rescript. The document promises the crown will steadfastly maintain the Constitution, which is the only standpoint for all parties, and urges the immediate election of deputies to the Reischrath.

New Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman Thos. Dakin was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Latest from Italy.

The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Rome on the 23d: The meeting in the Coloseum to nominate a Junta was crowded and discordant. Its nominees attempted, the next morning, to take possession of the offices of the capital, but they were refused admission by the Bersaglier under Gen. Cordona's orders. The Republicans say the King betrays them, he being pledged to allow the Romans to choose their own form of government. All telegrams relating to this subject are stopped at Florence. Gen. Cordona's Junta is in possession of the power, but the Papal commission insists on its right.

The foreigners residing in Rome have signed an address to the King expressing their congratulations for the occupation of the city and declaring that its previous condition was intolerable; that they themselves and their property was at the mercy of brigands and mercenaries. They welcome his strong and honest Government. General Cardona has placed troops at all the convent gates to prevent the removal of their treasury.

Several newspapers have already appeared.

A reconciliation between the Pope and King appears daily more probable. The priests and monks, after two days' concealment, have shown themselves again in public, protesting to be good Italians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Consols 91¾. Bonds quiet coupons: 62s, 90¾, old 65s 89¾, 67s 88¾. 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks are flat; Erie 17¾, Illinois Central 113, Great Western 26.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Cotton is flat and the market irregular, with sales of 10,000 bales, uplands at 8¾; Orleans 9d. Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat 9s 11d@10s; red Western 8s 4d; winter 9s 7d. Flour 23s. Corn 29s. Oats 2s 9d@2s 10d. Pork 110s. Beef 116s. Lard drooping at 72s 6d. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 55s; Short-rib middles 67s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Tallow 43s 9d. Linseed oil firmer at £10 10s 10d. Petroleum, refined, 1s 5¾d@1s 6d.

MEMPHIS.

Examination of the Alleged Assassins of Col. Dickens—One of the Accused Committed—Election of Railroad Directors.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—Goldsby, Davis and Hill, arrested some weeks since on the charge of assassinating Col. Thomas Dickens, were brought before Judge Flippin, of the Criminal Court, on a writ of habeas corpus to-day. After a hearing the two former were discharged, and Hill was committed.

The stockholders of the Mississippi River railroad elected H. S. McComb, John Overton, J. L. King, H. Norton, F. M. White, S. P. Bernard, A. T. Lacey, D. M. Henning, and John L. Norton Directors. A. T. Lacey was chosen President, and John L. Norton Secretary.

The Races at Nashville—Counterfeiter Arrested.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—Benjamin F. Mayheam, of the 16th Regulars, was arrested to-day, charged with receiving by express a large sum of counterfeit money, and was committed for examination.

A match race to-day on the Nashville trotting course, for five hundred dollars, mile heats to harness, between Newsboy and Lizzie Craig, was won by the former, Lizzie taking the first heat. Time 2:53, 2:52¼, 2:53¼.

Feminine Aggressions.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Women's Suffrage Convention adopted resolutions not to support any candidate for office, unpledged to the cause, and to call a convention for the nomination of the State ticket, in case the Republican and Democratic conventions refuse to indorse woman suffrage. A resolution, nominating Wendell Phillips for Governor, was objected to and withdrawn.

FARRAGUT.

Departure of the Remains From Portsmouth—The Man-of-War Bearing Them Goes Ashore, and the Body Transferred—Stores in New York to be Closed on the Day of the Funeral.

NEW YORK, September 29.—To-morrow will be almost a holiday in business circles, owing to the general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut. The institutions of the city will be closed with one exception, the Produce Exchange. The managers of the institution announce the doors will be open, but request that no business be transacted. The by-laws require the building to be open every business day of the year, and a small minority has power to demand the enforcement of this rule. To-morrow is not a legal holiday, and the minority at the Exchange has demanded that this building be kept open. Ten thousand troops, with nearly all the public bodies and officers of the city, will appear in the procession.

The Frigate Guerriere Ashore.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The United States war steamer Guerriere, from Portsmouth, for New York, with the remains of the late Admiral Farragut, went ashore on the Great Point, Nantucket, this morning. Assistance was sent to the frigate from Boston. The remains of the late Admiral were landed at Hyannis, and will be forwarded to New York to-night by boat from Fall river.

WELLFLEET, September 29.—The remains of Admiral Farragut arrived this evening. The flag under which the Admiral fought his battles was wrapped around his coffin. The remains left in the steamer Bristol for New York. As the steamer left the dock a band played an appropriate dirge.

CHICAGO.

The Freight Agents' Convention—An Important Project—A Suicide and Number of Accidents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Annual Ticket Agents' Convention commenced its session at the Tremont House, Chicago, Wednesday night and it has continued throughout to-day, President Barnes presiding. Sixty-four delegates were present. Savannah, Ga., was designated as the place for holding the next convention. Mr. Neilson, representing the North Pacific Transportation Company, presented the claims of that company to a favorable arrangement with American railways whereby the trade between England and Australia can be diverted from its present course around the Cape of Good Hope to San Francisco, and thence across the Atlantic ports and London. He spoke for half an hour, and was listened to with great interest. Mr. Neilson stated that the emigrant traffic alone of such a line would amount to three millions per year. The matter of Mr. Neilson's speech was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report during the present meeting.

A man named Beach, living near Des Moines, Iowa, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

A young man named Alonzo Fleacher, living near Gilman, Ill., on Tuesday was caught in a broom-corn cleaver, and literally torn to pieces.

Andrew Thompson, tried and convicted a few weeks since of the murder of Mrs. Hagerty and her three children, near McGregor, Iowa, has made a full confession of the crime. He smothered them with a feather-bed, and then took the bodies to the river and thrust them under the ice.

This afternoon Wm. Chappelle, residing at 29 Pine street, was run over by a team near Rush-street bridge and so badly injured that he died in a few minutes.

James Shaefer, aged sixteen, employed in Middleton's book bindery, 196 Lake street, this afternoon, while at work in the third story, fell through the hatchway to the cellar and was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

CINCINNATI.

Arrival of the Green-line Excursionists—The Industrial Exposition, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The early trains to-day brought many persons from the interior to attend the Industrial Exposition. The number in attendance during the day was double what it has been any preceding day. Fully ten thousand visitors have thronged the halls to-day and to-night. The Green-line excursionists, escorted by citizens, were present this evening. The California steam plow, from Boston, was this morning propelled through the streets by steam to the hall. It was handled on our steepest grades with facility, and attracted the attention of large numbers. Power Hall is now in full operation. The display of machinery is doubtless the best ever seen west of the mountains. An appeal was made to-day to the convention of ticket agents now assembled in Chicago for larger railroad facilities to persons desiring to visit the Exposition.

The Green-line excursionists arrived at 6 p. m. C. W. Rowland, President of the Chamber of Commerce, made a welcoming speech at the Burnet House, which was responded to by Col. McMasters, of South Carolina. In the evening the members visited the Industrial Exposition. There are about three hundred persons present, representing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Buckeye Races were well attended. In the first race, mile dash for two-year-olds, there were five entries:

Keene Richards' b. c.	1
Harper's Express	2
B. swigeris' Notre Dame	3
Reynold's b. c.	4
Cadwallader's Cricket Walker	5

Time—1:46¾.

The second race, mile heats for all ages, best three in five, resulted as follows:

Moriachi	1	1	1
Allie Hunt	2	2	2

Time—1:45¼, 1:46¾, 1:48¾.

THE WEST.

Hostility of the Montana Indians—Investigation of the Outrages by Soldiers at Salt Lake.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—Three hundred soldiers passed through here from the East for the Pacific coast. Sixteen soldiers have arrived from Helena, Montana, by the Mackinaw boat. They report the Indians along the river as hostile, and state that they had to fight their way at nearly every bend.

An investigation is being held at Camp Douglas, Utah, regarding the reported outrages by soldiers at Provo, Utah. Another story is told of the cause of the troubles, which is that some of the soldiers were improperly treated by the Mormons, and the soldiers retaliated by mashing windows, etc.

The Territorial Fair.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The Territorial fair is progressing finely, with a large attendance. Among the articles exhibited are the largest silver button and the longest gold brick ever produced, the silver button weighing eleven hundred and forty-one pounds, coin value—$25,000. The gold brick weighs one hundred and ninety-six pounds, value—$39,000. The display of smaller specimens of gold and silver buttons, and rich ores, is very fine.

In agricultural productions the fair is attractive, but not equal to other years in the size of vegetables. An excursion train leaves Denver to-morrow afternoon for St. Louis, together with most of the articles on exhibition here, which are to be entered at the St. Louis fair, commencing on the 3d of October.

WISCONSIN.

Continued Success of the State Fair—Address of Hon. Horatio Seymour.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—On the third day of the State Fair the attendance was fully as large as yesterday, and the interest was unabated. Several races, confined to Wisconsin horses, took place on the ground. The best pacing was made by Gen. Grant, of Footeville, mile heat; time, 2:41¾. Best trotting by stallion made by Kimble Jackson, of Cedarsburg; time, 2:49¼. Best time trotting mares made by Capelo, of Beaver Dam; time, 2:36¼. Best running time made by Williamsport, of Cedarsburg; time, 1:53. All mile dashes. The equestrian premium was taken by Miss Emma Dupuy, of East Troy.

At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Agricultural Society, to-day, the old officers were re-elected except Hon. David Atwood, retired, and Harrison Ludington was elected to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, addressed the fair to-day. His remarks were strictly agricultural and well received. He gave farmers some excellent advice, especially in regard to devoting their energies too much to one thing, and recommended the dairy business strongly.

Exciting Scene in an Indiana Court.

LAWRENCEBURG, Sept. 29.—McDonald Cheek and Omer T. Baily, the murderers of Thomas Morrison, of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, were presented in court to-day by sheriff Dorman, by order of Judge R. N. Lamb, and were present during an argument of the counsel on a motion for a change of venue. The prisoners had been brought from the jail at Madison, Ind., where the court had ordered them conveyed for safety, after two unsuccessful attempts of a mob to wrest the prisoners from the custody of the Sheriff on the nights of the 12th and 13th of September. The motion for a change of venue was formally argued by counsel, viz: Judge William Westlilly, prosecuting attorney for the circuit, aided by Hon. William F. Holman, Judge John D. Hayes appearing for the State, while Judge Schwarty and the Hon. Noah Sampson Givan appeared for the defense. The court-room was crowded by an excited crowd during the entire day. Old men who have not been seen in a court-room for years were excited listeners to the proceedings. Public sentiment would seem to cool somewhat should a change of venue be had. There are fears of trouble if a trial is had in Dearborn county. There will be no acquiescence in the verdict of the jury. Numerous affidavits and counter affidavits were placed on file in connection with the motion for a change of venue. The discussion occupied the entire day. The court here rose, reserving its decision to some future day of the term. Meanwhile, the prisoners were remanded to custody.

NEW YORK.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—President Grant and Secretaries Robeson, Belknap and Creswell have arrived in this city.

The German steamer Frankfort sailed for Bremen, unmolested.

AN AGGREGATE OF SENTENCES.

Judge Bedford's sentences to the State prison for the past month amount to thirty-two years.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS.

Health officer Checkraw, of Brooklyn, to-day issued an order that no interments be allowed in Greenwood without his official permission.

THAT BROOKLYN BANK.

The Brooklyn Water Commissioners have begun suits against the directors and receiver of the lately suspended Central Bank for the recovery of their deposits—over twenty thousand dollars. The complaint alleges deception and fraud by the bank officers in publishing sworn statements in April and October, which were known to be false.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH SUIT.

Judge Daly to-day dismissed the suit of the African Union church against its trustees, which charged them with an attempt to change the name and doctrine of the church.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—P. M.

The money market is easy at 5@6 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is weak at [illegible].

The gold market is strong but dull; opened at 113¾ and closed at 114⅛. The borrowing rates were 1-64, 5-64 to flat, and after clearing house hours 2 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $62,000,000, and the exports $106,000.

At the Sub-treasury, the offerings of bonds reached $8,556,000 at 108 74-100@110 86-100. The Secretary accepted 2,000,000 at 108 74-100@108 88-100.

Government bonds are quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅞@114⅛
Coupons of '62	112⅛@112⅜
Coupons of '64	111⅜@111⅝
Coupons of '65	111⅜@111⅝
Do new	110⅛@110⅜
Coupons of '67	110⅛@110⅜
Coupons of '68	110⅛@110⅜
Ten-forties	106⅛@106⅜
Currency 6's	111 @111⅛

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90½@	Old Virg'ia	61 ex cou
Old Tenn	62½@	Old N. Car	50 @
New Tenn	60½@	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	63 @		

The stock market is dull but steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	64	Northwestern	82¾
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	88⅞
Western U. Tel	37⅝	Rock Island	110⅞
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen't	107
Mariposa	5¼	St. Paul	65⅝
Do preferred	11½	Do preferred	81⅞
Adams Express	65⅝	Tol. & Wabash	52
Wells & Fargo	39	Do preferred	73
American Ex	41	Fort Wayne	92⅞
U. S. Express	36¼	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	43⅞	Do preferred	56
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	92⅝	Chi. & Alton	112¼
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87⅞	Do preferred	113¼
Erie	22⅞	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32⅞
Erie preferred	43	C. C. and C.	79⅞
Harlem	133⅜	Burlington	150
Do preferred	131	Lake Shore	92⅞
Reading	97¾	C. C. & I. C.	17
Mich. Central	119½	St. Joseph	111
Pittsburg	106⅝	Illinois Central	136

Sub-treasury balance, gold ... $61,072,419
Do. do. currency ... 9,474,762

To-morrow will be almost a holiday in business circles, owing to the general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut. The institutions of the city will be closed, with one exception, the Produce Exchange. The managers of that institution announce that the doors will be open, but request that no business be transacted.

RICHMOND.

Municipal Troubles Again—Damaging Flood.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—A heavy flood west of the Blue Ridge and considerable damage was done near Staunton to-day.

Municipal troubles here have commenced again. The Chief of Police was arrested to-day on complaint of Wm. B. Davidson, who claims to be City Collector under the enabling act and the late judicial decisions. The Chief in turn had Davidson arrested for perjury—for swearing he feared molestation. Davidson was lately ejected from a municipal office by order of the City Council by the Chief of Police.

Damages in Other Portions of the State.

GREENWOOD DEPOT, VA., Sept. 29.—A tremendous rain storm commenced early this morning, and still continues with unabated violence. All the modes of travel in this section, and, as far as heard from, in the State, are interrupted.

The Eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, from White Sulphur Springs, this morning, was unable to proceed any further than Afton, on account of a wash on the road and five land-slides between Afton and Gordonsville. The train commenced to return to Staunton, but after passing the Blue Ridge tunnel, it became unsafe to proceed further, the water on the track being nearly up to the fires in the engine.

A special train containing Vice President Wickham, Superintendent Whitcomb, Director Fisk and party had barely escaped over the Waynesboro bridge when it was swept away by the flood. The eastern bound train, containing a large number of passengers returning from the Virginia springs, are weather bound in the mountain at the east end of the Blue Ridge tunnel. No lives lost as far as heard from.

4 P. M.—The railroad passengers will be unable to get away from the tunnel before to-morrow evening.

In the Vicinity of Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 29.—The most destructive flood ever known here occurred to-night. The bridges across James river were washed away. It is impossible yet to ascertain the full extent of the injury done to other property. Several lives were lost. The river is higher than for twenty-five years.

CUBA.

The Gradual Abolition of Slavery—Consul Recognized—Arrest of an Editor.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Alfred J. Clark has been recognized as American Consular Agent at Remedios.

Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico. All children of slave mothers born henceforth are free. All those born since 1868 are free upon certain conditions. All slaves over 60 years of age are at this date free, and all others as soon as they arrive at sixty years of age. All slaves belonging to the State are declared free, and all who have rendered public services during the insurrection. As soon as the Cuban Deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes, the Government will present a project of law for the complete emancipation of slaves.

Furrer de Conto, editor of the Cronista, published in New York, has been arrested.

Captain-General De Rodas has ordered the publication of the law relating to the freedom of slaves.

A Ship in a California Desert.

By many it has been held as a theory that the Yuma desert was once an ocean bed. At intervals pools of salt water have stood for a while in the midst of the surrounding waste of sand, disappearing only to rise again in the same or other localities. A short time since one of these saline lakes disappeared, and a party of Indians reported the discovery of a "big ship," left by the receding waves. A party of Americans at once proceeded to the spot, and found imbeded in the sands the wreck of a large vessel. Nearly one-third of the forward part of the ship or bark is plainly visible. The stump of the bowsprit remains, and portions of the timbers of the wreck are perfect. The wreck is located forty miles north of the San Bernardino and Fort Yuma road, and thirty miles west of Los Palmos, a well-known watering-place on the desert. The road across the desert has been traveled for more than one hundred years. The history of the ill-fated vessel can, of course, never be known, but the discovery of its decaying timbers, in the midst of what has long been a desert, will furnish savans with food for discussion, and may, perhaps, furnish important aid in the elucidation of questions of science.—[Los Angeles News.

Acres of Fish.

Not less marvelous than the frequently recurring stories of "serpent showers" which enliven the journalistic literature of the West is the somewhat restrained account of the results of the long drouth in Sullivan county, New York. Crops and vegetation of all kinds have suffered fearfully, but the remarkable destruction of fish from lack of water exceeds belief. Not far from Port Jervis are several large natural and artificial ponds fed by the Delaware river; the largest, "Junker pond," covers 1,700 acres, and several others from 600 to 1,000 each. The water is entirely drained from these ponds, and the result is a perfect slaughter of the fish. Farmers, fishermen and all sorts of people from far and near have visited the ponds and carried off millions of fish. The fields in the immediate neighborhood have been manured with them. Miles of soft muddy bottom are alive with eels, catfish and pickerel. The work of catching them is described as most amusing. Hundreds of boys wade through the mud and the wriggling mass, regardless of the slimy eel and the vicious catfish.

☞ In the town of Potsdam the principal Protestant clergyman aroused a furious excitement among the people by declaring that the war was the judgment of God upon Germany for her sins. A petition is in circulation praying King William to enlist this modern Jeremiah, that he may get his proper share of the judgment.

☞ At Wamego, a place in the extreme West, is a shanty which bears the sign: "Here's where you get a meal like your mother used to give you."

WASHINGTON.

Encouraging News For the Democratic Party.

A Number of States in Which Large Gains are Certain.

Huge Radical Fraud Brought to Light in Kansas.

The Indian War Rumors Contradicted.

Arrangements for Government Employes to Go Home and Vote.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ENCOURAGING POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Congressional Democratic Committee continue to receive the most encouraging advices from all parts of the country. In Pennsylvania the Republicans concede that the Democrats will elect twelve members of Congress. In Virginia a gain of five is expected, while in Maryland the probability is that there will be a loss of one member. In Arkansas two, if not three, Democratic members will be elected. In Wisconsin a gain of one in the Milwaukee district is expected. New York politicians write that the Democrats will gain seven and possibly nine members of Congress at the November election, and carry the State by over eighty thousand majority for Hoffman for Governor. The Alabama Democrats write that they expect to carry all but one district, and Louisianians predict the loss of but one district in that State. Advices from Texas indicate a reign of terror by the colored militia, which will prevent an election. Letters from Ohio anticipate a decided gain in Congressmen.

The committee, since they have been in session, have distributed nearly one million of documents.

THE KANSAS FRAUD.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received official reports from District Attorney Harlan and Collector Anthony, of Kansas, relative to the arrest of John Speer, ex-Collector for that State, and of John Van Horn and W. W. Barrick, his deputy collectors, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the revenue and for the embezzlement of Government money. Speer was removed from office in 1866. The Revenue bureau obtained evidence some months since that led it to suspect that Speer had not conducted his office properly, and therefore ordered a rigid and searching investigation to be made. It has been one of a difficult character, embracing the examination of persons and papers in every section of the State, the order having been to leave no stone unturned in connection with the matter. On Tuesday, September 20th, this investigation was concluded, and it showed the amount of Speer's deficit to be about $100,000. In accordance with the instructions from the Commissioner, Collector Anthony entered a complaint against Speer, Van Horn and Barrick on the charges stated, and they were accordingly arrested. As they have failed to give bail for their appearance in the required sum, $35,000, they have been committed to jail to await their trial.

THE INDIAN WAR STORIES DISCREDITED.

The statement telegraphed here from the plains that Spotted Tail was about to take the war path against the surveying parties in the Sioux country and some of the neighboring tribes of Indians is wholly discredited at both War and Indian Bureaus.

The Hon. Mr. Welsh, formerly Vice President of the Indian Peace Commission, who arrived here but a day or two since from a conference with some of Spotted Tail's Indians, reports that the latter are only out on their annual buffalo hunt and have no idea of going beyond the limits of their reservation. So far from contemplating acts of hostility, it is believed by Adjutant General Townsend and the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Spotted Tail was never more desirous of peace, and has his warriors completely under his control.

Letters of complaint have been received at the Bureau from Yellow Bear and Little Raven, Chief of the Arrapahoes, in which it is claimed that the Government has not lived up to treaty stipulations, and has grossly deceived them. They contain implied threats.

THE GOING HOME TO VOTE.

In view of the near approach of the fall elections, Secretary Boutwell has made the following rules for the guidance of clerks desirous of going home to vote: Leaves of absence will be granted for five days only to those living at points east of Harrisburg, Penn., of eight days at points west of that city and east of Ohio, and of ten days to all other sections. Arrangements have been made with most of the principal railroads to transport voters from the various departments to and from their homes at half price.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The acting Secretary of the Interior announces that but few vacancies are left in the number of Indian agents to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the recent act of Congress removing army officers from those positions. The various religious denominations, who were designated to make appointments, have mostly handed in their lists, and the department is making selections solely from among that number.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The commission appointed to examine the Atlantic and Pacific railroad have reported to the Secretary of the Interior the completion, from a point in the town of North Springfield, Missouri, of fifty miles additional road, in a westerly direction. Upon the approval of this report by the President, the company will be authorized to make the selection of lands upon the route according to the terms of the grant.

COLLECTOR LUSE,

of Louisville, arrived to-day, on business connected with the Treasury Department.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMPLAINTS FROM THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Written statements of Little Raven and Yellow Bear, chiefs of the Arapahoes, have been received here, complaining that the stipulations of their treaty with the United States Government had not been carried out, and asking a change of agency and for seed and farming utensils which had been promised. The statements were made by them to Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS.

Democratic Support for Gratz Brown—Congressional Nominations—Base Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The St. Louis Republican came out this morning for B. Gratz Brown, Liberal Republican candidate for Governor. It says, in accepting the present position of Mr. Brown and his colleagues on the Liberal Republican ticket, we are sincere, and in giving them our warmest sympathies in their separation from the majority of their party, we shall labor as faithfully for their elevation to office as we once opposed them. Whatever may be the promises of the Radicals, who march under the banner of McClurg, we are bound to recognize them as the only legitimate heir of the proscription party, whose head Senator (Drake) is now traversing the State with the same malignant hatred to Democrats in his bosom as has marked his course ever since the beginning of the late war.

The Liberal Republicans of the Eighth district nominated James G. Blair for Congress, and the Democrats of the Third district have nominated J. R. McCormick for re-election.

The French, Irish and Swiss.

A very long procession of French, Irish and Swiss societies paraded the streets to-night with torches, music and banners, after which they attended the fair at Philharmonic Hall for the benefit of the French sanitary fund. The hall was very tastefully decorated, the tables profusely laden with attractive articles and a large sum of money realized.

A Husband Murder.

BANGOR, ME., September 29.—John Ray, 35 years of age, was reported Thursday last missing for two days. The appearance of his wife, and other circumstances aroused suspicion, and after four days' search the body was found secreted in a grove on an island about fifty rods from his residence, with several bruises on the face and temples. His wife and Eldridge Reed, a resident of the same town, a miserable fellow, who is said to have been improperly intimate with Mrs. Ray, and with whom the deceased had not spoken for a long time, have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

Furniture Warerooms.

BENNETT & BOURNE

66 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

We have received for the Fall Trade a Large and Elegant Stock of

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

And intend to sell it at the Very Lowest Cash Prices.

The Lotz Patent Folding Lounge

Sold by us is the best ever made. Call and see it, and

EXAMINE OUR GENERAL STOCK.

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WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third.

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GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

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☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 12 eodtf

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton, the market is heavy and prices are lower, with sales of 2,203 bales of middling uplands at 16¾c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; receipts 8,815 bbls; sales of 11,400 bbls of superfine at $4 85@5; extra $5 20@5 35; choice $5 40@5 85; white wheat extra $5 80@6 35; round-hoop Ohio $5 30@6 25; St. Louis $5 30@8. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is quiet. Wheat, new has advanced 1@2c, but old is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 51,000 bush; sales 126,000 bush; No 3 Chicago spring, old, $1 03@1 05; No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 08@1 15; No 1 Chicago spring, old, $1 23@1 24¾, and new do $1 28¾@1 30¾; winter red and amber Western $1 20@1 35. Barley is dull and prices are drooping; 4-rowed State $1@1 00¾. Barley malt is lower, with sales of 6,000 bush of 2-rowed State at $1 04. Rye, prices are unchanged in every respect. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1@2c; receipts 37,000 bush; sales of 59,000 bush; mixed 85@87c. Oats are in fair demand but at 1c lower prices; receipts 30,000 bush; sales of 46,000 bush of Western at 51@53c, and Ohio at 53@55¼c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 900 hhds of Cuba at 9¾@10¼c, and Porto Rico at 10@11c. Molasses, an advance is asked but there was none established. Rice, stocks have been withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices; quoted at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Spirits turpentine is unchanged. Pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced, with sales of 500 bbls of mess at $21 87¾@24 50; prime mess $21 50@23 50; also sales of 250 bbls mess, seller November, at $24 10. Beef, mess dull at $12@15 50; prime mess $15@18 50. Beef hams are dull at $25@35 50. Tierce beef $24@28. Bulk meats are dull but unchanged. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of 600 tierces of steam at 14¼@15¾c; kettle-rendered 15¾@16¼c. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping, with sales of 400 bbls at 88@88¼c. Freights to Liverpool are quiet; flour 2s; wheat 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is dull but unchanged; shipping grades are scarce but steady. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices are drooping for old; No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 08@1 14; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 29@1 30; winter red and amber Western $1 40@1 32. Rye is dull but unchanged. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect: Western 51@52¼c, and Ohio 53@55c. Corn is dull and prices are nominal. mixed 85¼@86c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is quiet, without change. Beef, prices are drooping. Bulk meats are dull and prices are nominal. Bacon is dull and prices are nominal. Lard is dull but unchanged; prime steam 15¼c.

DRY GOODS—The market is quiet and the upward tendency in prices for the moment has not been arrested as yet. Stocks are generally light and agents are not disposed to make any concessions, and, consequently, prices are uniform and steady. The best heavy brown sheetings are firm at 14@14¼c, and seconds at 13@13¼c, while Augusta sell at 12c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; middling 16¾c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat is dull but unchanged, red $1 14@1 18. Corn is quiet and weak: old 70c; new 50@55c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats, the demand is light but holders are firm at 40@45c. Barley dull and prices have declined; fall $1 15@1 20. Groceries, the demand is fair and market firm. Lard oil, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 85@86c. [illegible] Flaxseed dull and prices are drooping at $1 70. Mess pork, the demand is light, but holders are firm at $24 25. Lard is dull and prices are nominal at 14¾c. Bulk meats, the demand is light, but holders are firm at 11¼@14c for shoulders and sides. Bacon, the demand is light, but holders are firm at 14c, 16¾c and 17¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Hogs are steady. Cattle are heavy; the receipts depress the market: 2@7c for common to prime. Tobacco is scarce and firm, with sales of 172 hhds at $5 75@23 50. Whisky is quiet and weak at 84@85c for cash and 85@86c on time. Potatoes are heavy; the receipts depress the market: $2 50 per bbl and 80c per bushel on arrival. Gold 113¾. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $4 25@5 75 for spring extra. Wheat, the market is excited and prices are 4@4¼c higher; $1 10 cash and $1 09¾ for seller October for No 2; this afternoon the market was active at $1 10@1 10¾ cash and $1 11@1 11¾ for seller October. Corn, the market is excited and prices are 1@1¾c higher at 64@64¼c for No 2 mixed; this afternoon the market was steady at 63¾c. Oats, No 2 37¾c. Rye, the market is excited and prices are higher at 72c for No 2. Barley is dull and the market unsettled at 95c. Highwines are quiet at 84@84¼c. Mess pork is dull at $24@24 50. Lard 15c. Hogs are quiet but firmer at $8@8 55. Cattle are dull and prices are nominal. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 bbls flour, 67,000 bushels wheat, 105,000 bushels corn, 45,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 48,000 bushels barley, 3,300 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 8,000 barrels flour, 95,000 bushels wheat, 72,000 bushels corn, 132,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 28,000 bushels barley, 3,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo 9c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal. Flour, only a limited jobbing demand; choice superfine winter $4 15; extra winter $4 30@4 50; double extra $4 75. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices for the best grades, but low qualities are almost unsalable; No 2 red winter $1 12@1 15; No 1 red winter $1 20@1 21; No 2 white $1 27½. Corn, there is scarcely anything doing; mixed in bulk 50@52c. Oats, small sales of prime white at 42c. Barley is dull and the market unsettled at $1 02½ for choice Iowa. Rye, small sales of choice at 70c. Whisky is held at 90c. Tobacco, prices are irregular. Hemp and bagging are unchanged. Provisions, the stock is light and prices are firmer; mess pork $25. Bacon, the market is better; shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard is steady, with a fair demand at 15@15½c. Cattle range at 2@6c. Hogs are firm at $8@8¾c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,250 bbls flour, 23,400 bushels wheat, 1,300 bushels corn, 17,200 bushels oats, 995 bushels rye, 300 bushels barley, 600 head hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana red $1 36@1 38; white $1 40@1 47. Rye 88@90c. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; mixed 85@86c. Oats are dull but unchanged. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged in every respect; crude 16¼c and refined 26@26¾c. Provisions are neglected; mess pork $26@28 50. Lard 15¾@16¼c. Whisky is dull at 89@90c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Flour is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat is dull and holders are anxious to realize; Western is not wanted, red $1 30. Corn, yellow 95c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices, 48@50c. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is heavy at $26 50@27. Bacon, rib sides 15¾@16c; clear rib 17¼@17½c; shoulders 14¼c. Lard is quiet at 16¼c. Whisky is steady at 90@91c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—Petroleum, crude, the market is steady with a moderate demand: sales of 3,000 bbls, seller all the year, at 9¾c; 1,000 bbls, seller November, at 9¾c; 1,000 bbls, seller first half of the month and October, at 9¾c, and 10¼c bid for on the spot or seller September; buyer all the year 10@10¼c. Refined is dull and prices are a shade lower; on the spot 26c; seller last half of October 25¾c; seller November 24¾c; buyer all the year 26¼c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—Cotton is dull and nominally 14c; receipts 446 bales; exports 232 bales. Flour is steady at $6. Corn 85c. Oats 48c. Hay $20@24. Bran $19. Lard 17@18¼c. Pork $26 50. Bacon shoulders 14c; sides 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton is dull and prices are a shade lower, with sales of 3,000 bales; receipts 2,162 bales; stock on hand 26,217 bales.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Beeves show no improvement, with 58 cars of fresh at Wehawken and 30 cars at One Hundredth street, besides 500 head still holding from Monday, trade is extremely depressed and prices still lower, or ¼@½c for such as sold. There is nothing fine offering. Texans are plenty; 175 head of 5¾ cwt sold at $38 each; 100 head of 4¾ cwt at 9c; 179 Illinois, 6 cwt, at 11¼@15c; 2 cars of fair Ohio, 7 cwt, at 13@14c, with a few of 7¾ cwt Indiana at 15c. Sheep and lambs number 4,100 head; the market is better for good stock; very poor 100 Ohio sheep sold at 4c; a car of 78 lbs at 5c with good 90 lbs lots at 6c. Lambs vary from 6¼c for a car of poor 51 lbs Ohio to 6¾c for thin 55 lbs; 7¼c for a car of 56 lbs State; 8c for 66 lbs, and 8¾c for 2 car of fat State 68 lbs. Hogs are weak, with 25 cars on sale; a car of live Michigan, 165 lbs, sold at 8¾c; a car 200 lbs Ohio at 8 11-16c; dressed are worth 10¾@11¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The market is more lively than depressed than prices would seem to warrant, but holders are anxious to dispose of their stock, even at a sacrifice; sales of 826 head, including 121 head of very choice Ohio at $9; 231 head of Indiana at $5 75@7 25; 260 head of Illinois at $6 20@8 50; 123 head of Canada at $4 62¾@5 62¾. The market closed weak; receipts 806 cars against 485 cars for the same day last week. The unfavorable advices from all sections checked trade. Sheep go very slow; large numbers were shipped through to the East. The sales were 2,608 head at an average of $4 40 for Canada. Lambs average $6 50. Indiana sheep are selling at $4 25@6 50. Hogs are very dull, and the tendency of prices toward a decline; sales of 219 head of Ohio at $8 30@8 40; 108 head of Michigan at $8 37¾, and 339 head of Iowa at $8 20.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Sept. 29.—Hogs ran fair, the best heavy selling at $9; medium $8 25@8 85; light $8@8 25, and very slow of sale. Cattle, none are selling. Sheep run moderate, best selling at 4@4¾c; common to fair 2¼@3¾c, and the market is very dull.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE ... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se3 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

and manufacturer of porcelain teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja1 dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mll

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Richmond Plow,

Sod and Stubble.

Double Refined German Steel. As agents for the above plow, we ask to call attention of merchants and farmers to the following certificate:

"JEFFERSON CO., NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 18, 1870.—Messrs. Bondurant, Lewis & Gage: I have been a farmer in Jefferson county for 50 years, and have tried all the different patterns of plows, but have never used any that gave the satisfaction, or run as easy and light, or were half as durable as the RICHMOND PLOW, purchased of you. I have them now that have been in constant use for 6 years, without costing one cent, except for sharpening points. Have now over 75 acres, both stubble and sod land, that I have broken with these plows; can therefore recommend them to all wanting a good stubble or sod plow. ANDREW HIKES."

BONDURANT LEWIS, & GAGE,

Removed to 141 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, &c.

se4 eod6w&se14 eow3

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,

CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,

SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,

IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

1,204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Manufacturer of exclusively first class

CARRIAGES!

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting Quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., suitable for private family and public use. Also, Hearses of most modern styles and finish.

Designs and prices furnished when desired.

Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works.

Orders receive prompt and personal attention.

All work warranted. se13 d1m

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Muslin Edgings and Insertions, Lace Riviere.

Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Lace Flounces,

Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard.

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

au7

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,

Opposite Louisville Hotel.

se8 dtf

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren, Mitchell & Co.),

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

y8 eodtf

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S

Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.

se5 d3m F. M. DOUGETT, Proprietor.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

W. E. Card's Adm'r & others against Geo. R. Miller and others. } In Chancery, No. 18,294.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 12, 24, and 36 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the east side of Sixth street, between Main and Market streets, beginning at the southeast corner of the alley and running thence south with the east line of Sixth street 20 feet [illegible] inches, and thence back eastwardly the same width between lines parallel to Main street 105 feet, together with the three-story brick house thereon, numbered 67.

Also a lot on the east side of Sixth street, between Main and Market streets, beginning 20 feet 8 inches south of the southeast corner of the alley and running thence south with the east line of Sixth street 18 feet 10 inches, and thence back eastwardly the same width between lines parallel to Main street 105 feet, together with the three-story brick house thereon, numbered 69.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

se28 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary L. Riddle and others, On petition. } In Chancery, No. 22,314.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot on the south side of Green street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., between First and Second streets, fronting on Green street 23½ feet, and extending back southwardly same width [illegible] feet, it being the same lot leased by Leaven Lawrence to W. H. Sale.

Also a lot of land [illegible] 26¾ feet front on the south side of Main street by 105 feet deep, lying west of and adjoining the lot in the said will of Leaven Lawrence, deceased, devised to B. H. Lawrence.

Also a lot of ground on the north side of Main street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, and fronting 51¼ feet on Main street, and running back northwardly 204 feet to Washington street. The western line of which lot is 156¼ feet east of Jackson street, with all the appurtenances on said several lots.

For a more particular description of this property see the petition in this case and also the will of Leaven Lawrence, deceased, a copy of which is on file in this case.

The lot on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, will be subdivided into four parcels.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

se28 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Silas B. Summers, &c., against Martha E. Bales, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,691.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., fronting 30 feet on the north side of Main street, between 13th and 14th streets, and extending back 195 ft. more or less to an alley, and is known as lot No. 339 on the plan of DeWolf's enlargement of said city.

Also, a lot in the said city of Louisville, on the east side of Seventh street, beginning at a point on said street 150 feet south of York street; thence with Seventh street southwardly 30 feet; thence at right angles eastwardly 200 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence with said alley 30 feet northwardly; thence at right angles westwardly 200 feet to the beginning, it being known as lot No. 13 in Bullitt's addition to Louisville. For a more particular description of the above property see petition filed in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

se28 d5

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Horace B. Claflin, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Collins, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court—Order of sale.

I WILL expose to public sale at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1870,

property mentioned in order of sale herein, consisting of dry goods, notions, &c., also fixtures, now in store on south side Market street, three doors east of First street; also one stove.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $20, cash; over $20, three months' credit with bond and security.

To satisfy order of sale herein, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Horace B. Claflin against Isaac Collins.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. THOMAS SHANKS, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Sept. 27, 1870. se29 d2

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1870, I will sell, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on the premises, at Glendale, Hardin county, Ky.,

A New Two-story Frame House.

The house has 8 rooms, 3 halls, pantry, servants' room and kitchen, with a dry cellar 16 by 28 feet and 8 feet deep, a large yard and garden, with a good well of never-failing water, smoke house, &c. An excellent and roomy stable with abundance of stock water. Attached to the house are

100 ACRES OF LAND,

60 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and an orchard of 120 choice fruit trees; 10 acres are in town lots, near the center of the town. The whole of it fronts on the L. and N. railroad, is in one of the most healthy portions of the State, but 1½ miles from Lynnland Institute, convenient to several mills, churches, &c., and is very desirable. On the land are also two small tenement houses.

The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in gross. The title will be made perfect and beyond dispute.

TERMS—One-third cash; the balance on credits of 2, 4, and 6 years, with interest, payable annually.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the owner, Jas. A. Duncan, at Glendale, Ky., Hanebrough & Priest, Real Estate Brokers, 6th Jefferson street, between Second and Third, or on the undersigned, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

se26 deod11w3* T. D. GUNTER, Auctioneer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,

au1 dtf or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $30 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to

PROFESSOR PIRTLE,

jy28 eodtOct At Louisville, Ky.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, Principal. jy12 deod3m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.

GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 3 P. M.—on Sunday at 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES ... Capt. R. M. WADE.

GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.

EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master,

Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 1st of Oct., at 5 o'clock p. m., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents,

No. 26 Fourth street, bet. Main and River.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, Florence, and all Way Landings.

LECLAIRE No. 2 ... BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st of October, at 5 P. M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

No. 26 Fourth street, bet. Main and River.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

EXCHANGE ... GILMORE, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

LORENA ... SHUMAN, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 30th, at 12 m, positively.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Line—Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co.

For Memphis, White, Black, and Little Red Rivers.

GLASGOW ... GEO. DICKINSON, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M., positively.

B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Regular Louisville and New Orleans Packet.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

LORENA ... SHUMAN, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 12 M., positively.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Red River, Direct, Shreveport and Jefferson.

THIRTEENTH ERA ... KOUNS, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Line—For Tennessee River, Direct.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

LECLAIRE No. 2 ... BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence.

LECLAIRE No. 2 ... AARON BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M., positively.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.

MAGENTA ... J. STUT NEAL, Master,

Adolph Martin, Clerk.

For New Orleans.

Will leave Cairo on Saturday, October 1.

Will leave Memphis on Wednesday, October 5, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

The fine steamer

NAT. WILLIAMS ... NOAH NEAL, Captain,

D. H. Claxon, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to

sep15 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

LEONORA No. 2.

E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m.

sep15 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF JEFFERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail....$12 00
Six months....6 00
Three months....3 00
One month....1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city....2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year....$2 00
Single copy, six months....1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each....1 60
Twenty copies and over, one year, each....1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 60 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 85 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and display type advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Owen county tobacco crop, now nearly all cut and housed, is said to be not extra large, but of very superior quality.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Barren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will begin on Tuesday, October 4th, 1870.

Hog cholera has broken out in the neighborhood of Rockland Mills, Metcalfe county. W. O. Newman, we learn, lost twenty in one day last week.

The woods about West Point and Garnettsville are full of squirrels. They are swimming the Ohio river in great numbers, and hundreds are killed in gardens and yards.

Gus Moore, of Calhoun, offers a premium of ten dollars in gold for the neatest patch to be put on an old garment by an unmarried lady, to be awarded at the McLean county fair.

The tobacco crop of the county, says the Glasgow Times, is, for the most part, cut and housed, although we notice some fields of late planting, which are yet untouched. The crop as to quality is very fair, and in quantity has rarely, if ever, been excelled.

The State Fair will be held at Henderson, commencing on Tuesday next, October 4th, and continuing five days. The Daviess county fair commences October 11th; the Ohio county fair on the 18th of October, and the McLean county on the 18th of the same month.

The Glasgow Times says that John Tiller, of Russell county, was taken from his home by a party of disguised men last week and hung. The party went away and left him hanging, supposing that he was dead. His son, who was in sight, came and cut him down in time to save his life.

The Glasgow Times says that a young man named Wright, son of John Wright, was found badly wounded by gun shot and in a dying condition last week, near his father's house, in Green county. He had been hunting in the woods, and, it is supposed, accidentally shot himself. When found he was speechless and unable to explain the cause of his wound.

The Cynthiana News says that Mr. H. Jackson, of Virginia, has been engaged with T. J. Megibben, training horses; and on Tuesday last in attempting to mount a horse, while he was moving, got his foot hung in the stirrup, and was dragged on the ground some distance at which time he received a severe kick, from which he died on Wednesday. The deceased was with Mosby through the entire war.

The Owensboro Monitor says that last week Mr. L. Burnett's daughter Emma was riding on her father's tobacco wagon, and in going down a steep hill was pitched forward over the wagon, and becoming entangled on the double and single-trees, one of the horses kicked her upon the side of the head, killing her instantly. The child was about 10 years of age, of great sprightliness, and a general favorite in the neighborhood.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rome, Georgia, is doing a lively real estate business.

The Radicals in Savannah have given up the municipal canvass.

Several large bears have recently been killed in Craig county, Va.

The Institute for colored ministers at Macon will open on the 15th of November.

Bishop Persico is expected to arrive in Savannah in the early part of November.

Robert H. Reagh, Esq., has assumed the editorial control of the West Point (Miss.) Herald.

The citizens in the rear of New Orleans are clamoring for water, which sells at twenty-five cents per bucket.

Alfred Marshall, son of William Marshall, Esq., of Richmond, died of yellow fever at Mobile on the 22d inst.

Joseph William Holden, the son of the Governor, and late editor of the Standard, has left North Carolina for parts unknown.

The Democrats of Baker and Early counties, in Georgia, appointed negro delegates to the Senatorial convention in the Ninth district.

The iron monument over President Monroe, in Hollywood cemetery, at Richmond, is rusting away for the want of fifteen dollars' worth of paint.

Miss Georgia Laird, of Sardis, Miss., was seriously burned the other day by her clothes taking fire from an ignited match she had thrown on the floor.

The Newbern (N. C.) Journal of Commerce says that a woman of that village recently gave birth to twins which, though dead, had each a complete set of teeth.

A Democratic colored man named W. C. Smith, at Macon, Ga., on Friday evening last, replied to General Kinneycowski's speech, completely demolishing him.

Judge Wingfield, of the Lynchburg (Va.) circuit, has rendered an opinion that the homestead law is inoperative as to judgment liens acquired before its adoption.

Two splendid silver trumpets were presented the Louisiana fire company No. 10 at New Orleans on Monday. Plenty to eat and a festive occasion was the next principal feature.

Colonel A. T. McIntyre, of Thomas, and Colonel W. W. Paine, of Savannah, have been nominated as Democratic candidates for Congress (long and short terms) in the First Georgia district.

There were three hundred and twenty students at Washington College, Virginia, on Friday last, thirty more than were present at that time last year. It is believed there will be four hundred matriculates the present session.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, of Fauquier county, Va., has been invited, and has accepted the invitation, to deliver an address before the Lynchburg Agricultural Society, at the fair to be held on the 24th of October in Lynchburg.

The Bristol (Va.) Courier announces the death of two ministers in Sullivan county last week—Revs. William Hancher and Blake Carlton. They were both very old men and have done much good in their day and generation.

Wm. B. Harrison, the owner of the well-known Upper Brandon estate, in Virginia, died on Friday last at an advanced age, at his plantation in Cumberland county, where he had been residing during the summer for the benefit of his health.

Samuel Washington, Anthony Fisher, Joseph Collins, Henry Jones and Christopher Sears, all colored, escaped from the jail at Newbern, N. C., on the night of the 21st inst. It is the old tale of a hole in the wall and a blanket rope. At last accounts they were still at large.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have organized a joint stock association to be called the "Oakwood Cemetery Association," with George W. Mordical, Esq., as President. They have selected beautiful grounds to the northeast of the city, which are being handsomely laid off and prepared for the sacred purpose to which they are devoted.

In the midst of the services at the First Baptist Church in Richmond, on Sunday, a fire was discovered in brisk progress behind and near the organ, causing such alarm that Dr. Burrows dismissed the congregation. The fire was speedily extinguished and little damage done, the organ escaping injury. It was clearly the work of an incendiary.

To Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, it is owing, for the most part, that the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, is restored. Several years ago, just after the close of the war, he made the subscription of $1,000 towards its restoration, endowing a scholarship, and in other ways doing most important service. Such an example produced its fruit.

The Catholic church which is being built at Greenville, Tenn., will be dedicated on Sunday, the 16th of October, by Rev. Father Finnegan, of Knoxville. Arrangements will be made to run a special train from Knoxville to Greeneville for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the dedication ceremonies. The fare will be greatly reduced from the regular rates.

While Mr. D. Bornio was driving a four-wheeled barouche, containing himself and two children, in New Orleans, on Sunday evening, about 6½ o'clock, his horse, by getting the bit between his teeth, ran away, the gentleman being unable to control him. At the corner of Canal and Broad streets, two colored women, Margarette Chason, 71 years of age, and Bechet, attempted to cross the street, when they were run over. Bechet was slightly hurt on the forehead, Chason internally injured. Both women were conveyed at once to their residences. Chason died during the night.

The Baton Rouge Courier says: "On Sunday last, the eighteenth instant, a colored man named Pomp Narcisse, living on Fergus Gardere's plantation, in the lower part of this parish, with some others, crossed the river into Iberville for a deer hunt. Reaching the stand agreed upon, Pomp asked the party to wait, as he had not a sure charge in his gun. Accordingly, still sitting upon his horse, he proceeded to draw the charges from both barrels, and then started to reload, putting a charge of twelve buckshot into one barrel. He then gave the gun a swing in order to bring the second barrel convenient to his hand. In doing so it is supposed the trigger struck his boot, and the gun went off. The entire charge entered under the chin, and, passing upward, tore the fore part of his head completely away. Narcisse was a man respected by his neighbors, both white and colored."

A correspondent at Long Creek, says the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, gives us the particulars of a sad case of suicide which occurred in that peaceful community on Saturday morning last. It seems that Mrs Thursday Croom, wife of Mr. W. James Croom, has, for some time past, been laboring under partial insanity, caused by disease and over-anxiety about religion. On Friday night she appeared very serious and went to bed as usual, but not to sleep, as she doubtless passed the night in contemplating the deed which was to be enacted on the morrow. She arose, as usual, early in the morning, long before the sun had made its appearance. Shortly after she was missed by the family, whereupon a diligent search for her was commenced, and she was finally tracked to the run of Long creek, a distance of about one mile from her home. Here, near a deep hole, was found a garment of the deceased, which led to the belief that she had drowned herself, which subsequently proved too true, for, after dragging the run until near noon, the body of the unfortunate lady was finally recovered. The deceased was near sixty years of age, and leaves an affectionate family to mourn her sad fate.

We are authorized by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to say that the story going the rounds of the European and American press stating that he is engaged writing a novel is without the foundation either of fact or intention.

JACK HAMILTON and a few more of the same sort, "an' the like o' that an' sich," as old SAM HOUSTON would say, have called a meeting of native Southern Union men to meet at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, this fall. The purpose of the convocation is set forth in a somewhat gushing manifesto, but its real import leaks out in the course of its rambling and patriotic phraseology in these words: "to devise some concert of action with reference to the compensation of loyal Southern men for losses sustained during the late civil war." Alack the day! When JACK and his natives get their money we hope they will let us know by telegraph at our expense!

The Democrats of the Third Congressional district met day before yesterday at Bowling Green, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We have not yet received the official report of the proceedings; but we learn from trustworthy authority that it was an harmonious assemblage, perhaps more so than any held in the State. It was composed of the most solid and substantial citizens of the district. General LEWIS was renominated unanimously on the first ballot. We understand that Col HAGGARD was kindly spoken of in connection with the nomination, but he declined to have his name presented, and in his letter expressed his determination to support the nominee. W. W. BUSH, of Simpson, was chairman of the convention, and GEORGE BAKER secretary. Speeches were made by General LEWIS, Hon. ALBERT G. RHEA, Col. B. C. GRIDER and others.

The Foreign Prospect.

The dispatches are filled every day with vague rumors about the rising of the French people, and predictions of the expulsion of the invader by a sort of popular inundation are curiously plentiful and wild. On the other hand, Strasbourg capitulated and the surrender of BAZAINE a question of time to be postponed but not averted, there is a strong impulse on the part of the partisans of Prussia to rush to the conclusion that the struggle is at an end. France has staked her all, and, now that the last throw has been unfortunate, will she not rise from the table and quit the game like a player who, cursing his losses, departs, admitting that the dice are loaded against him? Or, waiting a moment to recover her strength, will she return to the struggle like a gamester who lays down the dice-box only long enough to replenish his purse? We do not know which will be the course pursued. The slightest push—a word from a popular leader or a street tumult—may impel events either way; and, if we regard the consequences of the second course rather than those of the first, it is not because the second seems the more probable, but because there is an inclination to conclude without due thought that the dazzling successes of the Prussian arms must convince all France that resistance is hopeless. The renewal of the war in any but a desultory fashion is exceedingly uncertain; but we may be sure that, if renewed at all, it will be waged on different battle-fields, with different tactics, different commanders, probably under a different government, and certainly at the bidding of different motives. The war, if renewed, will naturally be waged in the south and west, in the neighborhood of Lyons and the great seaport towns, instead of the north and east. To the army of Lyons, if such an army exists, and if it is not one out of many patriotic figments, we shall look for action. The outlying provinces, hitherto quiescent, will perhaps wake up into activity; and conforming to the altered circumstances, the Prussians will, perhaps, have to break up their large armies into their component corps, and dispatch them to quell outbreaks formidable by their numbers. We may also anticipate that the tactics in future employed by the French will differ materially from those hitherto pursued. The back of their main armies has been broken. Outnumbered at first, and thinned by a series of sore defeats, their regular forces must, for a considerable time at least, be incapable of offering battle to the Germans in the field. Even if, by some unheard-of miracle of exertion, they could collect an army of the same numerical strength as the hosts that will be formed by the junction of the Prussian forces, the mass of the soldiers would be raw and untrained.

The Logic of the War.

In our article of yesterday on the prospects of the French Republic, we spoke of the physical difficulties that surround JULES FAVRE and his colleagues—difficulties that will in all likelihood destroy the present provisional government of Paris, and perhaps several future governments of France—not of those larger and more distant moral aspects which begin to shape themselves amid the smoke of battle, and to rise above the ramparts, and of a not yet extinct federal system.

He who sees in the momentous events now transpiring upon the continent of Europe only a struggle for the mastery between France and Prussia can have but a limited comprehension of the logic of events. It is not to be denied that the European theory of government is that upon which FREDERICK WILLIAM and BISMARCK act, but it is equally as certain that another and an entirely different theory is germinating in the European mind. We are by no means disposed to drag into the discussion of a question of this character a sectarian theology which, peering through a medium befogged with creeds, affects to see a special interposition of PROVIDENCE for the overthrow of institutions specially objectionable, and which, though delayed, is specifically foretold in the writings of the prophets. In this regard we are willing that all sects shall enjoy their opinions to the largest and most unequivocal extent.

But while we dismiss this aspect of the subject we are persuaded "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew these as we will," and we regard the present condition of European affairs as a sublime opportunity for humanity to assert its divine rights and prerogatives. It can hardly be possible that such tremendous upheavals as are now forming the current chapters in the history of Europe can occur without breaking some of the fetters at least that have bound humanity, and of bursting the prison bars, which have shut it out from the full exercise of its capacities. It does not, we conceive, require the perceptive faculties of a seer to discern that the accredited origin of the present commotions in Europe fall far short of giving any correct idea of those undercurrents of thought which have been ebbing and flowing for centuries, ever bearing humanity nearer and still nearer to the surface, creating violent commotion sometimes, at other times silent, but always potential, demanding concessions from kings and potentates, dividing the power of the realm, asking to be heard, asserting the divine rights of humanity, proclaiming that GOD is no respecter of persons, and that the rights of man shall be extended until laws, based upon the principles embodied in the declaration of the Fathers of the American Republic, are enacted and govern. No one anticipates that the dynasties of Europe will ever quietly surrender to these demands, or that the masses will at once place their claims for inalienable rights in such a form as to receive their full recognition. Be this as it may, there can be but little hesitancy with regard to the conclusion that, through the rifts of the storm-cloud which now overhangs Europe, there is seen a higher and a brighter destiny for humanity, which is reaching out for it and rising up to it under a baptism of fire and blood such as the world never before witnessed. It will not do, while the world stands awe-struck before the grim records of the war between France and Prussia, to repeat the hackneyed bulletins with regard to the designs of either of these countries for territorial aggrandizement, at the expense of the other, as the causes which have led to the conflict, much less the paltry influence of the wish of Spain for a German Prince to wear the cast-off crown of Isabella. Such considerations fall to infinite depths of contempt when compared with results which are being developed, or with events which are casting gigantic shadows athwart the earth and sky.

The havoc of death which is daily flashed under the ocean and over all lands is appalling; the destruction of property is almost beyond computation. But it is through such ordeals that the world has always passed to higher uplands of freedom and happiness. The hotter the furnace the greater its refining power, and it is within the range of rational probabilities that the nations of Europe will date their full emancipation from king-craft from the present struggle. Should this be the result, though blood shall crimson every stream from the Seine to the Danube, and a wail of mourning go up from every home in all the realms of Europe, it will not be too dearly purchased.

The War on Noncombatants.

Now that Strasbourg has fallen, it is proper to look back over the siege and inquire whether the events which led to the capture were such as commend themselves to Christian sanction and sustain the claim set up for German superiority in culture and morals. From the beginning of the war to the present moment the Prussians have plumed themselves upon the possession of moral qualities which restrained them from aught with which a nation with humane instincts could be reproached. War as practiced by them was to be an affair of courtesy and etiquette, of forbearance and forgiveness. They loved the French people, though they hated the French Emperor, and the peaceful population would be perfectly safe in their hands if they would but bring in supplies and retrain from overt acts of enmity. But has their performance equaled their profession? We put forced contributions and exhaustive requisitions on one side, as in some measure excusable on the plea of necessity. But we cannot find a pretext for the temper with which the siege of Strasbourg was conducted. The defenders of the beleagured city showed a spirit which makes them worthy of their bravest foemen. Hemmed in on every side, badly provisioned from the commencement, and reduced to almost the last extremity of famine, they held out persistently, the commander declaring that he would not capitulate so long as the place was tenable. With all their advantages of position and resources the Prussians had no hope of carrying the fortifications, and they confessed that they could not afford the time that a continued investment would require. Hence they strove to make suffering within do the work of violence from without. They bombarded the pacific portions of the town, compelling the inhabitants to take refuge in their cellars, and even in their sewers, in order to escape the shower of shot and shell which the besiegers poured in. By this process it was hoped that the non-military inhabitants might be induced to clamor for a surrender if they were subjected to unendurable privations, and that thus the military authorities would be constrained to take a step which their adversaries were otherwise powerless to compel. The issue was as expected. But we cannot conceive that such expedients will be acceptable even to those in whose eyes the Prussians can scarcely do wrong. It may be that such severities have not yet been expressly condemned by the voice of war-making Christendom, and that the Prussians are within the letter of international law when they claim for it an ancient sanction which has never been decisively withdrawn, but it is not the less true that the infliction of so much needless suffering upon the non-combatant population of an invaded territory is totally opposed to the spirit by which in modern times the rancor of hostilities has been mitigated, and that it is especially impolitic when practiced by the armies of a victorious king upon dwellers in a large and celebrated city standing in a province which is said to have been already appropriated as a part of those spoils of conquest upon which the hitherto successful invader is confidently, but as it may yet prove somewhat prematurely, counting.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer tells us that "young men desirous of obtaining admission to the Naval Academy are subjected to a most rigid examination." And yet the President admitted ROBESON, who wouldn't know a ship if he were to meet it in the road, to the highest place in the navy without asking him a single question.

☞ In the midst of the afflictions, great and small, from which our country suffers, it is something to be able to thank heaven that we are not to have an extra session of Congress.

☞ Queen VICTORIA and JOHN BROWN are still in the Highlands of Scotland. It is not the JOHN BROWN, however, whose soul is said to be on an eternal pedestrian Green-line excursion.

☞ It is said that the Queen of England wholly ignores the exiled Empress of the French. Alas! the Queen of Fashion is out of fashion.

☞ KELLEY, of Pensylvania, is for excommunicating the Chinese. He is opposed to the importation of both pig-iron and pig-tails.

☞ The Springfield Journal says "Gen. GRANT forgets nothing." Such is necessarily the case with all men who know nothing.

☞ Attorney General AKERMAN is still sick. To be mixed up with the present Administration is enough to make anybody sick.

CITY ITEMS.

For Sale.

Two hundred bushels damaged fall barley at a bargain. Apply to Hewett, Hardy & Co., Nos. 110 and 112 West Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Rufer's Hotel,

Fifth street, between Main and Market, has just received
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
FRESH VENISON,
SHELL OYSTERS,
YOUNG GROUSE,
YOUNG QUAILS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,
FRESH MUSHROOMS, &c.,
and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season. C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

☞ For every kind of job printing send your orders to COURIER-JOURNAL Job Office.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.

Wm. Nock & Son, northeast corner Market and Second streets, are the wholesale agents for Dr. McBride's Great Remedy for Pain. Sep 30-6

☞ The Courier-Journal Job-room does every variety of job printing cheaper than the cheapest. se28 d12

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Best stock ever exhibited in Louisville, now open at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, se24 d7 **132 Main street.**

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with Sozodont, and thereby you will insure the sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

☞ "Spalding's Glue," handy and useful. se26 Mo We Fr.

FALL MILLINERY.

E. Kettig, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, would respectfully inform the ladies that she has on hand, and is constantly receiving, all the novelties of bonnets, round hats, the beautiful Gypsies, bridal wreaths and vails in the newest designs; flowers, feathers and aigrettes for the hair. se27 d6

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate,*" except through them.

This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au26-dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

☞ Pyne & Creighton have removed their house-furnishing warerooms from No. 82 Fourth street to No. 146 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, and have on hand the largest stock of house-furnishing goods and kitchen articles in the city. Call and examine prices. se18 d8Su,Mo,We,&Fr

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at J. H. MONTGOMERY'S, No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. je5eodtf

MARRIED.

HALL—MARAMAN—At the residence of Henry O. Maraman, in Bullitt county, Ky., on the morning of the 29th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, Mr. THOS. O. HALL to Miss KATE LEE MARAMAN.

NOLL—STEIN—Sept. 24, at the German Lutheran Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. L. P. Heintz, Mr. ALBERT P. NOLL, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss AUGUSTINE ISABELLA STEIN, of that city.

DIED.

McCLELLAN—In this city, on the 29th inst., Miss MAHALA ANN McCLELLAN, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner Nineteenth and Portland avenue, this evening at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLAGETT—Thursday morning, Sept. 29, JOHN S. CLAGETT, aged 22 years, 4 months, and 14 days. Funeral at the residence of his parents, on Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

VOORHIES—Sept. 25, at New Orleans, BARRETT P. VOORHIES, aged 68 years, a native of Kentucky.

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 561.

40, 73, 67, 26, 5, 52, 71, 65, 79, 13, 56, 49.

KENTUCKY CLASS 562.

47, 66, 48, 28, 7, 34, 30, 29, 43, 62, 17, 38.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

THE PATENT Slow Combustion, Warm-Air FURNACES!

For heating Churches, Stores and Dwellings. Will burn Bituminous and Anthracite Coal or Coke.

THESE Furnaces need replenishing but once in 24 hours, giving an abundance of pure warm air, with but little attention. Over 50 of these Furnaces have been put in in this city during the past two years, which are giving the most perfect satisfaction. A large stock of Registers of all sizes always on hand. For information and references apply to PYNE & CREIGHTON, No. 146 Market st., south side, bet. 4th and 5th. se29 deodtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

se30 deod&weowlm

LECTURES.

LECTURE!

BY REV. J. L. SPALDING,

At Woisiger Hall,

Monday, at 7½ o'clock P. M.,

For the Benefit of the Sick Poor at St. Vincent's Home, on Fourth St.

SUBJECT:

THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF THE CHURCH.

☞ ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. se30 d4

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The Gr.·. Consistory S.·. P.·. R.·. S.·. will meet in called communication in the 4th degree at 7½ o'clock this (Friday) evening. All Scottish Rite Masons are fraternally invited, and all Sir Knights will appear in full regalia. By order of the Gr.·. Commander. J. ALLEN PORTER, Gr.·. Reg.·.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called communication of Eureka R.·. A.·. Chapter (No. 101) this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the Mark degree. By order of J. D. ORRILL, H. P. E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.

Regular convention of Pioneer Lodge, No. 6, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. All members who have not received the "O. B. N." are notified that the limit expires this evening. CHAS. O. HOFFMAN, W. C. CHAS. SUES, R & C. S.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

EVERY PURCHASER

OF THIS NUMBER OF

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

WILL RECEIVE

GRATIS,

A SPLENDID DOUBLE-PAGE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF

Paris and Its Vicinity!

Prepared expressly for this paper.

A GREAT SUPPLEMENT NUMBER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR THIS WEEK

Is Very Rich in Superb Pictures,

IT CONTAINS

FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

—OF—

EFFECT OF THE MITRAILLEUSE

AT GRAVELOTTE.

"We Shrink from Our Losses,"

BY NAST.

Bringing Up the Artillery.

Proclaiming the French Republic.

PORTRAITS OF

WM. F. ALLEN, RUFUS W. PECKHAM, MARTIN GROVER, SANFORD E. CHURCH, CHARLES A. RAPALLO, CHAS. J. FOLGER, CHAS. ANDREWS, } Judges of The Court of Appeals of New York.

Also

GENERAL UHRICH,

GENERAL TROCHU,

and a

VIEW OF STRASBOURG,

and

MAP OF ROME.

Harper's Weekly

is also distinguished for its

EDITORIALS,

STORIES,

NEWS,

and general information, and is without question the

BEST ILLUSTRATED PAPER

in the world.

Price, Ten Cents a Copy; Four Dollars a Year.

☞ The present War is being very thoroughly illustrated in Harper's Weekly by the Best Artists. se30 d1&w1

Electro-Chemical & Vapor Baths.

INVALIDS and others desiring these baths can obtain them at any hour, day or night, at the residence of Mrs. E. Caspari, No. 179 Third street, bet. Walnut and Green. se30 deod3 C. F. SMITH.

M. C. RAMSEY, JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and Beautiful Goods. Always on hand, every variety of Pebble, fine Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c. se27 dtf

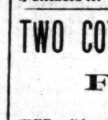
Louisville Standard Scale Works

RANKIN & CO.,

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter, AND



PLATFORM SCALES,

Brass and Iron Beams.

Steamboat, warehouse and all other kinds of trucks, and store wagons, skids, &c., &c.

No. 89 Sixth Street,

Bet. Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Repairing of scales and blacksmithing promptly attended to. se23 eod3m

TWO COTTON PLANTATIONS

For Sale.

THE well-known Pecan Point Places, 45 miles above Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi river, in Mississippi county, Ark., containing 1,400 acres each, and 500 acres on each in a high state of cultivation, with all necessary dwelling-houses, cabins, tenement and gin houses, corn cribs, stables, and cisterns. The timbered land is covered with a fine growth of ash and other timber, suitable for cord wood, and convenient to the river. Terms reasonable. If purchaser desires it, we will sell with said places a large stock of cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep, farming implements, corn and meat. Address the subscribers at Pecan Point, Ark., or apply to James Todd, Louisville, Ky., or Martin & Hillman, Memphis, Tenn. ED. J. MACGAVOCK, se8 eod2m JOHN J. MACGAVOCK.

Grand Annual Fair

OF THE

Cotton States' Mechanics' and Agricultural

FAIR ASSOCIATION

Opens at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 25, '70.

☞ Railroads carry visitors or articles for the exhibition at Half Rates.

No efforts have been spared to make this exhibition the most attractive ever held in the Cotton States.

Over $15,000 in Premiums!

Competition from all sections invited.

Grand tournament, trotting matches, &c.

For Premium List or information, address E. H. GRAY, Secretary, se6 d1aw3 Augusta, Ga.

C. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor

No. 68 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts.,

IS receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS ☞ Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale se13 eod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Taxes.

PAY your City and Railroad Taxes for 1870 before Oct. 10, if you wish to avoid the three per cent. additional. se30 deod5

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the estate of the late Henry Bielskamp are requested to bring in their claims within fourteen days. T. HOLLENKAMP, Admr., se30 d3* At corner of Third and Guthrie.

Take Notice.

WE will sell the following articles, to pay charges, at the auction-house of C. C. Spencer, unless called for before October 6, 1870:
1 Broom-handle lathe, marked Geo. E. Petel.
1 Shingle machine, marked J. W. Morton.
1 Tub and contents, 1 bell rails, 1 bedstead, 1 crib, 2 chairs, 1 cupboard, 1 stove marked Taylor Barracks, 3 corn-planters marked W. N. Breed.
CALLAHAN & SON, se29 d10* Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Notice.

OWING to the ill health of the proprietor, the stock and fixtures at the old grocery stand of James Collings, No. 40 East Market street, will be offered at private sale. The house has one of the best country trades in the city (established 1860), which can be retained by his successor. se28 d5*

Louisville Chancery Court.

Wm. B. Mann and V. R. Mann } On petition, No. 25,325.

ALL who are concerned are hereby notified that Wm. B. Mann and V. R. Mann have filed their petition in the Louisville Chancery Court, praying said court to empower, by decree, the said V. R. Mann, wife of Wm. B. Mann, to use, enjoy, sell and convey any property she may own or acquire, free from the claim or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed, and generally to transact business as if she were a feme sole.

Attest: THOS. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

J. C. JOHNSTON, Attorney. September 23, 1870. se24 d10

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R., LOUISVILLE, September 23, 1870.

THE Coupons due 1st of October next of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. se24 d8 W. RANNEY, Sec.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

Louis L. Moore, Adm'r of Samuel, dec'd, plaintiff, against Thomas Harrison, &c., defendant. } Equity.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert L. Harrison, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the McLean Circuit Court, at his office, in Calhoon, on or before the 1st day of December next. A. J. Moore, Sept. 1, 1870—se10 d1awtd Master Com'r C.C.

Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce the immediate receipt of his fall and winter stock of merchant tailor's goods, selected from the finest importations of New York, including every description of French and English overcoatings, cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, in great variety of colors, and in weight adapted to climate, which he is prepared to make to order in style suited to the refined taste of his customers at as reasonable prices as first-class work in his line can be produced. By giving perfect satisfaction to his customers in elegance of fit and prompt execution of all orders, he hopes to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage of which he has thus far been the thankful recipient. Visitors whose time is limited in our city, can have their wardrobes fashionably replenished on shortest notice. JOHN L. ANDERSON, Merchant Tailor, se4 eodim No. 71 Third street.

The Old Original Knadler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at V. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 32 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale. au10 eod3m

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKINRIDGE CIRCUIT COURT, Set., October Term, 1869.

George Hammers and Mary E. Hammers, } On petition.

FILED their joint petition praying an order of Court to empower Mary E. Hammers, wife of the said George Hammers, to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claim or debts of her said husband, to make contracts, sue and be sued as a feme sole, in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of the filing of the petition and the objects thereof be given by the publication, in the Daily Courier-Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Louisville, for at least ten days, and this cause is continued.

ELIJAH BOARD, Clerk. se24 d10* By D. P. BESTON, D. C.

Notice.

OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. R. R. Co., LOUISVILLE, Sept 21, 1870.

THE coupons of the second mortgage bonds of this company, due in New York City 1st of October next, will be paid on that day on presentation to the Bank of Louisville here. se22 dtd W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy.

Notice.

ON the 5th day of July, 1870, there was filed in the Louisville Chancery Court the joint petition of Trangott Kraekrudge and Mary Kraekrudge, his wife, having for its object the empowering of the said Mary Kraekrudge to use, enjoy, sell and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or the debts of her husband, and to make contracts, sue and be sued as a feme sole and to trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed. se21 d10

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO., au30 dtf Third and Main.

For Sale!

GOLD and Silver Watches, Smith & Wesson's and Colt's Revolvers, Derringer Pistols, &c., at about half the usual retail price, at HAGAN'S Broker's Office, 114 Third street. se1 dim

Notice.

I WISH to call the attention of my friends to the fact that I have dissolved my connection with the house of Messrs. Porch, Cooke & Bryant, and connected myself with the Silk and Fancy Goods house of Pittman, Perry & Co., No. 263 West Main street, where I shall be happy to wait on all my old friends. se9 dtf C. F. BILLINGSLEY.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $300,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in most successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $3,100,000, but the whole mortgage debt, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r se1 d2m

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.

N.B.—Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. se22 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. T. Dearing and E. G. Tingley, under the name and style of Dearing & Tingley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. T. Dearing is alone authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

C. T. DEARING.
E. G. TINGLEY.

Notice.

I HAVE this day purchased the interest of Mr. E. G. Tingley in the late Job Printing business of Dearing & Tingley, and will continue the same at the old stand, No. 166 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, where I will be pleased to see all of my old friends and the public generally.

Sept. 23, 1870—se27 d6 CHARLES T. DEARING.

A Fortune for a Good Printer!

WITH a view of devoting all attention exclusively to the paper, the COURIER-JOURNAL Company offers for sale the very large and well-equipped JOB OFFICE attached to this establishment, together with its good will, &c. The office has an immense stock of every kind and style of type, nine steam power presses of Hoe's, Gordon's and Wells' make, and capable of executing every description of work; a splendid new Sanborn's paper cutter, card cutters, &c., &c.

Any purchaser wishing to retain the present location and secure the large amount of work incident to a newspaper like the COURIER-JOURNAL, can rent the rooms now used, 37x80 feet, with an ell 25x40, well lighted and heated by steam, at a reasonable price, and be supplied with steam power at a low rate.

There is no better point in the country for a Job Office, the whole State and Southwest being tributary to Louisville; and the business, now large, can, by proper management, be indefinitely increased. A competent practical job printer, who understands his business, will find it a certain fortune. The price of the Job Office as it now stands is $30,000, and the terms will be made easy. Any further information needed will be supplied on application.

COURIER-JOURNAL CO., se20 eodtf Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers of Stock

AFTER the 23d of September, 1870, all Stock shipped to and from Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be received and delivered at their new Stock Depot, situate at the crossing of Seventh street and the railroad.

Joseph Campion is appointed Stock Agent for this Company. ALBERT FINK, se28 dlm General Superintendent.

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited. se26 ModFrly R. H. BENNETT & CO.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine and arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.,]

Wholesale Druggists,

273 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1870, for building a sewer in Kentucky street, from Preston to Floyd.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor. Mayor's Office, Sept. 27, 1870. se28

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the G. and S. Mining Company of Louisville, at their offices, No. 104 Third street, for cutting a tunnel in Colorado territory, until the 5th prox. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling at the office of the company. se28 dsoc5 W. C. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Notice to Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE BROWNSVILLE AND OHIO R. R., BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of October 24, 1870, for the grubbing and clearing, graduation and trestle-work of the line of this road between the city of Brownsville and the town of Friendship, in Dyer county, a distance of 30 miles.

Plans, profiles, and specifications can be examined and all other necessary information obtained at this office on and after October 18.

Separate proposals must be submitted for each mile section, and propositions will be considered for one-half mile sections.

The railroad company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals where terms may not be considered satisfactory.

The favorable character of the work, and the facilities offered by the adjoining country for supplies, recommend it to the attention of all contractors.

W. D. PICKETT, se27 dim Chf. Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals for the construction of a road will be received by the President of the Fisherville and Buck Creek Turnpike Road Company for one month. The length of said road 7½ miles, width of metal 12 feet, and depth 10 inches. Address E. L. SHOUSE, se21 d12* Fisherville, Jefferson co., Ky.

Proposals

FOR executing the graduation (including half a mile tunneling), bridging, and masonry, and for the supply of materials upon the Knob Division of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway, will be received at this office until October 1, 1870.

Plans, profiles, specifications, approximate estimates of amount of work may be seen, and blank bids obtained, by application at this office on or after Sept. 15, 1870.

All proposals must be directed to George Lyman, Secretary, marked "Proposals for Knob Division."

No bids will be received after October 1, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

au31 dtd R. J. DUKES, Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

Poplins and Mohairs.

100 PCS real Lyons super Poplins, ass'ted colors;
100 pcs super Empress Cloth;
150 pcs pure black Mohair, assorted qualities;
100 pcs gray Poplins;
50 pcs pure Mohair.

In store and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., se25 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' Winter Gloves;
A " " of Men's " "
A " " of Misses' and Children's Winter Gloves;

In store and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., se25 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Hosiery.

A LARGE stock of Ladies' black, white, mixed, and mode Merino and All-Wool ribbed and plain Hose;

A large stock of Misses' and Children's Hose in great variety;

In store and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., se25 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

50 pcs Hilger's black Cloths, assorted;
80 pcs " Doeskins, "
75 pcs Harris' fancy Cassimeres;
200 pcs black, brown, and gold mix'd Repellants;

A large stock of assorted fancy Cassimeres;

In store and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO, se25 70 and 72 Sixth street.

MEDICINES.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS.

THIS truly Valuable Medicine has won its way into every household in the nation, and is confidently recommended for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

AND EVERY FORM OF

INDIGESTION, CHILLS, FEVERS,

and all diseases arising from Torpid Liver.

For CONSUMPTION and CHRONIC COUGHS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and DEBILITY from any diseases, it is a safe, agreeable, and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

The purest and best Bourbon Whisky is combined with materials in this article which form the MOST EFFECTIVE TONIC KNOWN.

ALSO

WALKER'S

PURE

HOLLAND SCHNAPPS

AN INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THE BEST DIURETIC KNOWN.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, General Wholesale Agents, 25 Main street, between First and Second, Louisville, Kentucky.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. R. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 d&wW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 365 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRIMAULT and Co's

Chemist to the Court,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dysmenorrhea, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections especially when Belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND Co.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed, by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious directions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville,

je10 d1awFly PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. se28 dte

We are authorized to announce ROBERT C. BOWLING, of Logan county, as a candidate for Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Rogers. se24 deodte*

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. se22 d2m

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au28 d2m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES T. HELM

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. N. B.—Dr. Helm treats the diseases of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females. au31 deod6m&weowlm

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au31 dtf

RAILROADS.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at....................8:15 A. M.
Arrive at........................at........3:30 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot. E. B. STOAT, Gen'l Sup't. S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dtf

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Sept. 11, 1870.]	Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:20 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	8:45 A. M.
12:00 P. M.	Nashv. & Southwestern Exp. Mail	1:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	3:10 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:25 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southwestern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in the depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Office, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

se4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change. Also Pullman's Palace Car through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York without change.

3:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 3:20 P. M.

☞ Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. June 1, 1870.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the 8:30 A. M. train at Louisville, upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad, arrive at Memphis at 4 A. M., and next day can take train for Little Rock and Hot Springs at 5:00 A. M. daily.

Through to Little Rock in 14 Hours.

Omnibuses take passengers direct to ferry-boat, foot of Union street.

Only route that passengers can obtain through tickets.

Baggage checked on ferry-boat. Connections certain.

Office No. 27 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn. au29 dlm B. D. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows:

Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m.

GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.

T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au27 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

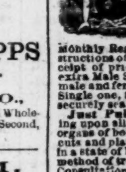
	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:25 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

je12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions of any character whatever. Sent on receipt of price—$2 per box. Trusses and Braces for extra male Safes, Ladies always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 25 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

SIGISMUND GRIFF is in Cincinnati.

NILSSON goes to St. Petersburg after filling her American engagements.

JOHN ALLEN, "the wickedest man in New York," is dead, and was buried last Sunday.

NEW Cincinnati babies of German extraction are being christened "Prince Frederick Charles."

IT has been decided that a stolen coat may be returned for the same reason that it was taken—to avoid exposure.

THE Bonapartes were originally poor, but the first Napoleon gave his brothers a crown apiece to start with.—[N. Y. Post.

A KINGSTON, New York, woman of fifty lately beat her husband and then eloped with one of his employes aged twenty-four.

NEW HAVEN has a burglar woman sixty years of age. Her last feat was to break into a house and steal a child's savings bank that she "knew."

CINCINNATI census agents have made a desperate stand in the railway depots, determined to overshadow her rivals with her arrivals, who, of course, are reckoned as having been "out of the city."

A DEARTH of telegraph operators exists at present in Germany, and more than a hundred of the smaller telegraph offices had to be closed because the operators were needed for more important stations in France.

A PARIS paper relates that Professor Lannelongue, of that city, keeps his pupils in practice by shooting bullets with a revolver into the corpses brought to the hospital, and these bullets are then extracted from the corpses by the students.

A PARIS paper relates that the Receiver General at Chalons, hearing that the Prussian Uhlans were in sight of the city, gathered up one million nine hundred thousand francs which were in the treasury, and, throwing it into a buggy, succeeded in making his escape to Paris with it.

THE Craig-Sprague breach-of-promise case at Chicago is up again, and Mr. Craig is being called upon to explain what he meant by writing that "he loved Mandy Sprague better nor he did his gessus." It is the general opinion that he wrote it during one of his "bad spells."—[Boston Post.

A GERMAN paper states that an infuriated mob broke into a hospital at Strasbourg, where a young wounded German officer was lying. They tore the victim out of his bed, dragged him into the street, and then stoned him to death. After this they cut off his head, which they carried through the streets, howling with delight.

WE were invited to the Haverhill excursion, of course, for our Eastern editors are not unmindful of the etiquette of the profession. The invitation to editors included their *wives*—but that sent us did not include our *husbands*. So we stayed at home. When we go off on a frolic we want our other half along, with whom we have jogged on in harness for more than a quarter of a century.—[Woman's Journal.

A NEW YORK TIMES Madrid letter says: "It is, indeed, a sad thing to see this year, as last, the canons and priests forgetting their sacred mission, to incite the young men to civil war. The Government has not paid the clergy for sixteen months. This is a hardship, it is true, but not a reason for changing the crucifix for a gun, or for preaching in the Evangelical pulpit a civil war. The clergy have well trifled with the fanatical peasants of the Basque provinces. Since 1833 the basque priests have been known to preach the extermination of the Liberals, for the purpose of crowning that representative of absolutism, Don Carlos."

ACCORDING to a French paper, a violent scene occurred in Metz, between Bazaine and Leboeuf. When the latter showed him the decree which gave him the command over the corps lately commanded by the wounded General Decaen, General Bazaine refused to recognize this appointment, and even threatened Leboeuf with his sword. The latter threatened to have him shot. Bazaine answered: "I dare you to find four men and a corporal in the whole French army who would carry such an order into effect. But were I to call up volunteers for a similar purpose, ten thousand brave men would fight for a chance to put an end to your miserable existence."

A FEW Sundays ago, as Mr. Beecher was about commencing his sermon, a stout, fatherly-looking man was endeavoring to make his way through the crowd, to get within a better hearing distance of the distinguished orator. At that moment Mr. Beecher's voice rang out the words of the text: "Who art thou?" "Who art thou?" again cried out the dramatic preacher. The stout party, thinking himself in the wrong, perhaps, by pressing forward, and believing himself to be personally addressed, startled the brethren and nonplussed their reverend chieftain by sedately replying: "I'm a pig merchant from Chicago, sir. I hope you ain't mad. There ain't nary chair or else I'd a sot down." Plymouth church didn't recover its serenity for ten minutes.

A LEXINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus writes of the prospects of the 'Southern railroad meeting" to be held in Lexington: "Who will be here at the meeting? Few, we imagine, if any at all who have not from the beginning been friends of the road, except, perhaps, spies in the interest of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. These will be here in order to learn our plans in order to be better prepared to defeat our charter again next winter. Your correspondent has traversed the State, north, south, and west, this summer, and if our friends in Cincinnati think our project has increased in popularity they are much mistaken. In the interior, southern, and western parts of the State, the hostility is even greater than last winter."

THE New York Sun says: "A very interesting political rumor has been flying about the city for two or three days past. It is to the effect that the Hon. Horace Greeley, the venerable founder of the Republican party, has written a very strong editorial for the Tribune denouncing President Grant in strong and forcible language for his interference in the politics of this State, and for bringing about the nomination of Stewart L. Woodford as the Republican candidate for Governor. Friends of Woodford somehow got wind of this article, and have been earnestly protesting to Mr. Greeley against its publication. It is said that they finally prevailed on him to withhold it for one week. During this period they are to see President Grant and attempt to induce him to make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Greeley."

MR. JOHN A. COCKERILL, who succeeds Mr. J. B. McCullagh as managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is still a young man, but he has had more newspaper experience than many who are older, and has been singularly successful. He was for some time the editor of the organ of the Democratic party of Butler county, and was afterward associated with Mr. Vallandigham in the Dayton Empire. He went to Cincinnati a year and a half ago and began his work on the Cincinnati press as a reporter on the Enquirer. Promotion soon followed to the place of city editor, and this is now succeeded by promotion to the managing editorship. Mr. Cockerill was a brilliant and successful city editor, and he brings to the discharge of his new duties a capacity for work and an experience that promise well for the interests of the Enquirer.

PROF. LANGLEY, of Pittsburg, has been looking at the spots on the sun, and writes on the 26th in the Commercial: "The side of the sun now turned toward us is to-day covered with hundreds of them, of all sizes, and in all stages of growth, while the opposite side, to be presented to us a few days later, is comparatively bare. The area of one of the large spots, which is now near the center of the disk, has been computed from careful measurements and found to exceed 2,300,000,000 square miles. Such immense numbers convey no very definite impression, and perhaps a more vivid idea of the size may be gained by comparing it with that of the earth, whose entire area is less than a tenth part of that just given. This is the area of the penumbra—an immense expanse of variegated forms, crossed by channels and convergent streams of luminous matter, all shifting under an action like that of some whirlwind which is twisting them from one position to another, and changing their forms from hour to hour. The current sometimes appears to rush downward, carrying with it great masses of the luminous matter to lower depths, and opening, as it does so, black cavities of a size commensurate with the scale on which the action is carried on. The largest of these cavities is seen to be overhung with parts of the brilliant surface, which visibly break away in enormous portions and sink in it, out of sight, indeed, it is quite within the truth to say that a globe the size of the world might be dropped in without touching either side. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the impression of infinite and exhaustless energy of which one is conscious while beholding this with adequate optical aid. Masses the size of whole continents are utterly changed in shape or disappear from one day to another, sometimes while the observer watches them, and the whole 'spot' is to all appearances being slowly rotated by the cyclones which are visibly working there."

RADICAL KUKLUX.

A Nice Little Game Going on in Garrard.

THE NEGROES TERRIFIED.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LANCASTER, KY., Sept. 28.

It seems as if every artful, wicked, and cunning scheme has been devised to overthrow our present Congressman, and candidate for re-election to Congress, Hon. Mat. Adams; and especially are the Radicals trying to work off on the Democrats of the counties of Garrard and Madison, mean, little, and dirty tricks, too low for negroes, and by far too honorable for white men with a "devil's purpose, with an angel's face." I desire to give a full history of their designs and trickery, their object and purpose, as exhibited in this place on Monday night, the 26th ins. Well, everybody knows the Kuklux have been a very available body and especially in Garrard county, and for two months all things have worked off quietly and not even the name of Kuklux has been mentioned; but since the August election, at which the Radicals carried the county by voting each negro at at least two of the precincts, and importing a few others from the adjacent counties, the colored population have discovered who are their friends, and many of them had determined to vote the Democratic ticket at the next election in spite of all their entreaties and pretended love, as a great many of them were tenants of genuine white men, and well did these Radicals know it. The negroes have a church in this place, and have been carrying on a protracted meeting for nearly two years, not one single night in the year escaping, and some of their white Radical brethren are among them every night, dictating to them what steps they must take and how to defend themselves against the aggressions of the Democratic party, until it has become hard work to tell whether they are serving the Lord or the devil, but the latter is presumed. At any rate the Radicals have discovered that something must be done and that quickly, or the majority of them would vote Democratic at the November election. By way of parenthesis I will state that we have more mean Radicals, that would stoop to most anything to gain a vote, and then undertake to seek good society with honorable men, in broad daylight, with an insidious smile upon their countenances, than would dare own it in "Fiddler's green." I might have reference to Jim Fidler's "Green," of "Marion." But now to the facts attending these circumstances.

There will be published in that intolerant, falsifying sheet, the Commercial, with its correspondent of a similar character, an article headed, probably, "Great Outrages Perpetrated in Garrard!—On Monday night, the 26th inst., one of the best citizens of Lancaster was taken from his residence and most unmercifully and brutally whipped amid the cries of his exemplary wife and only child." I desire to show to the world that the party that took Mr. Joseph Hicks from his residence were a party of Radicals, who had premeditated and informed all the Radicals in the town on Monday (that being County Court day) of their object, and how fully it was concurred in. In the first place, I will state that this is the only known instance that the Kuklux have turned "lecturers," as Hicks says they never struck him a lick, and seems to have been in better spirits that day than usual. It is evident from their strange conduct that they were disguised rebels. No one has ever known a body of Kuklux to hitch their horses out of the town limits and then march in solid column to a convict's abode, seize him, and then return to their horses. In the next place, they never run around and tell everybody in town their object, or that they are Kuklux, nor do they identify the individual whom they intend to punish. Now these Radicals say they were told that evening "that Mr. Hicks would be whipped by the 'Rads.'" Well, they certainly ought to have been generous enough to have told their Radical friend that he would be severely dealt with by the Kuklux, and that they knew they would be in town that night. There is where "the mystery comes in." But no; a different plan is adopted. A few Radicals remained on the outskirts of our town that night. Such as had horses banded together about 9 o'clock that night, galloped across the square in order to create a sensation, rode to the depot or its vicinity, hitched, and marched to the residence of the aforementioned individual, took him back, and he rode behind them to the place of action. The "Rads" of the town had concentrated at one of the notable Radical residences, as "I will show you presently." I learn there were but five or six horses in this crowd, for most of them to my knowledge had spent their money in buying sweet negro flesh before the war. Hardly had they proceeded before this other party proceeded to rescue their friend from the awful calamity that was to befall him. The Lexington road was the route chosen, but the toll-gate keeper on that route happened to be of Democratic persuasion, and recognized the majority: not only that, but a family of most excellent people, and the aforesaid Radical's nearest neighbor, saw this same party concentrating, and also when they dispersed for the scene of action. This party, when they got near the place designated, fired, but they used a powder different from the ordinary—as soon after the explosion those with the victim flew to the others to ride back to Lancaster. Another reason why these were Radicals is that Radicals who are unaccustomed to stay here later than sundown were seen browsing around until nearly the hour designated; and another is, "murder will out."

Their object, I may well say, has had its desired effect. The negroes have been concentrating, and they are now in arms at their various quarters for fear the Kuklux will fall afoul of them. The Radicals have them now in just the fix they desire, and can prejudice and unloose every stronghold the Democrats may have had. The author of this can furnish, if necessary, as good evidence of the facts here stated as was ever elicited in any court of justice. PONTIFAX MAXIMUS.

DE WIMPFFEN.

His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Emperor.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

An officer who had not quitted General de Wimpffen all the morning of the 1st writes as follows to the Debats:

On that morning the Prussians having terminated their movement, attacked us on our right, in order to drive us on the fresh troops, who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all their forces. For a moment General de Wimpffen was deluded, and believed in a victory, not as yet knowing that he had before him more than one hundred and fifty thousand enemies. In the evening he resolved to open a passage for his troops to the Belgian territory, or to march upon Carignan. He would doubtless have succeeded, as the enemy, half disorganized by the contest, had remained in position on the field of battle; but the Emperor, who still held *de facto* the chief command, prevented him, and paralyzed his best efforts by calling up the Prussians with a white flag, and by addressing a letter to the King. General de Wimpffen, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject, returned to his quarters and gave in his resignation. Napoleon refused to accept it, and wrote to him the following note:

"GENERAL: You cannot resign at the moment when the army may be still saved by an honorable capitulation. You have done your duty all day; do it still. You will render a great service to the country. The King has accepted the armistice, and I am waiting for his propositions. Believe in my friendship.

"NAPOLEON."

The General, being then persuaded that only one course was open; that in retiring alone, as he could still do, he might avoid personal captivity, but would abandon the gallant soldiers who had braved death under his orders during the whole day; seeing also that in so acting he would ill perform the functions of general-in-chief placed in his hands by the fortune of war, decided to remain at the head of the army, to share the lot of all, and to set his name to the capitulation—that terrible act which closes by an immense disaster, by an unforeseen catastrophe, one of the most brilliant of military careers.

Gen. Pelle also refused to adhere to the capitulation. A letter addressed by him to his wife says:

"I am prisoner of war with the whole army. Never has any people had to undergo such an affront. Tell your brother that, if he reads the report of the council of war held for the surrender of the army, he will see that two generals refused to submit. They were not named; but the world should know that the dissentients were Gens. Pelle and Carre de Bellemare."

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

Thirty Thousand Prussian Guns Discovered in Paris.

The story of the discovery in Paris of a store of upward of 30,000 Prussian guns is thus given by the Paris Journal: "Some days ago some chests were seized, which were found to contain Uhlan uniforms. Yesterday the arms were found. The plan contemplated was simple, and, had it succeeded, would have been effectual. The 30,000 or 40,000 Germans who inhabited Belleville and La Villette before the decree of expulsion was issued had been formed into regiments with that machine-like precision which marks all the proceedings of Prussia. At a given moment, and concurrently with an attack by the besieging forces, we should have been taken in the rear by false Uhlans, who would have charged upon us, and caused us to believe that the city had been entered either by a breach or through the sewers or catacombs. Some persons appointed for that purpose were to have called out 'Treason,' and then our troops would have been assailed in front and in rear. The discovery was made quite accidentally. A quantity of rifles having been sent to the station at La Chapelle, a railway servant seized one, which he took away with him, and, being somewhat intoxicated, declared loudly that he knew where there were plenty of arms. A body of the National Guard, upon being informed of this man's statement, proceeded to the station and interrogated the officials, who at first denied that there were any arms there, but some of the porters pointed out several railway trucks which were laden with cases of muskets. Upon careful search, sixteen trucks were found to be so laden, having, according to the statements of the employes, arrived from Sedan some days before. The National Guard having no authority to seize the arms, an application was made to the police, who took possession, not of sixteen, but of thirty-two trucks, all laden with arms and ammunition. Among these arms were Chassepots and needle-guns bearing the Prussian Eagle. It is said that cuirasses and lances were also found. An investigation is now proceeding, which, it is hoped, will acquaint us with the names of the intended receivers as well as of the actual senders."

"BORUSSIANISM."

Explanations of a Big Word Bearing Upon the Future of Germany.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

New words spring into existence from the force of circumstances. As new ideas germinate, language must be found to give them shape and currency. When, therefore, we meet with a word not previously in use, we may be aware that a new idea has found expression; and such is the case with the word "Borussianism," which now figures extensively in French and German journals. It is derived from the Latin word, *Borussi*, the name given to a tribe of fierce Pagans, who formerly inhabited the territory now called Brandenburg, and the south shores of the Baltic. They were the ancestors of the modern Prussians, and the word "Borussianism" accordingly implies an idea relating to the latter. What that idea is, however, it is not so easy to define, and those who most frequently use it do not seem to attach precisely the same meaning to it. What is in substance understood to be its object is the definition of the mission to Prussia. The ambition and aspirations of the Prussians may be seen therein developed. A German writer named Ketteler, the author of a treatise called "Germany after the War of 1866," speaks thus on the subject: "By Borussianism we mean a fixed idea on the vocation of Prussia, the obscure sentiment of a universal mission imposed on that country, conjoined with the conviction that this task is an absolute necessity, and that it will accomplish itself from the same necessity as that which impels the mass detached from the rock to roll down into the valley; consequently it is not permissible to oppose this mission in the name either of law or of history. Among the advocates of Borussianism this mission takes the lead of everything, and is superior to all laws. Whatever opposes it is an injustice. It accomplishes itself, from an intrinsic absolute necessity. As to the precise object of this task, each one can determine it according to his position. The enthusiastic minister dreams of the predominance of regal absolutism. The soldier dreams of the military situation of Prussia. The beaurocrat dwells on the glorification of Prussian bureaucracy; the man of progress on the victory of his party through the sword of Prussia, on condition, however, that this sword shall not be drawn except to realize his objects. But all, however diverse may be their opinions, end in the fixed idea of a vocation for Prussia which will infallibly accomplish itself, and which has more right than any other vocation to do so."

It will be observed that this ardent advocate of Prussian supremacy and royalty omits all mention of, or even allusion to, the unification of Germany under a Confederation of States and a Republican form of Government. With him it is Prussia—nothing but Prussia—and her supremacy, in virtue of which she is to expand as she pleases, and every opposition to which on the part of other nations, will be "an injustice." Here is another explanation of "Borussianism" from the pen of another German writer, Droyson, author of "A History of Prussian Policy, 1855." He says, "the secular history of Prussia reveals a continuity of aggrandizement, a clearness of views, and a historical character which we meet with only in the formation of States endowed with the strongest vitality, and which are advantages that find their expression in the fortune and skill of distinguished sovereigns. That which has founded this State (Prussia), that which sustains it is, if I may speak, a historical necessity. Prussia comprises only a portion of the territory and population of Germany; now the nature and duration of this State require that its mission should be applied to the mass of which it is continually incorporating portions with itself. It is this vocation which constitutes its justification and its strength. It would necessarily cease to exist if it should lose sight of this vocation."

Upon this principle Prussia will be justified in "incorporating" all the rest of Germany, and Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and Holland. Professor Hausser, of Heidelberg, openly avows this mission of Prussia, as regards Germany, and says (in his "Prussian Annals, 1862,") "Legitimacy, or let us rather say, the necessity for a State like Prussia, arises out of the situation of things. The Empire, in the irremediable anarchy to which it was reduced, demanded, in order that the nation might not succumb, political transformations based on the authority of the sovereign." From this it is fair to infer that the professor advocates such absolutism as will suppress all republican tendencies. Of course such an idea is impracticable and absurd, but it is worth while to give a little attention to the utterances of these emissaries of Bismarck, who have been thus trying to indoctrinate the German mind with the advantages of "Borussianism," in opposition of course, to "Pangermanism." But it will be surprising indeed if so enlightened, thoughtful and freedom-loving a people as the Germans will suffer themselves to be used and proselyted in this wise. The result of the war may yet affect Germany in a way that will be less pleasing to Bismarck than to the German people, whose republican States cannot be very far distant now.

A WARNING TO CHICAGO.

Will Her Athletes Degenerate?

[From the New York World.]

Let us congratulate Chicago. After infinite pain and toil, she has gathered together nine persons who really do seem to play a creditable game of base ball. It does not in the least matter that these persons, like the nine more famous ball players of Cincinnati, belong to New York and Brooklyn and Philadelphia by nativity, and that they have learned their noble art in one or the other of those Atlantic capitals. They all belong to Chicago by "adoption and grace," as the prayer-book has it; and, inasmuch as they share with nearly every other adult inhabitant of Chicago the disadvantage of having been born elsewhere, Chicago is as justly entitled to exult over them as over any other of her achievements. But has Chicago reflected upon the burden of trouble she is preparing to assume when she enters the lists of athletic sports? These players play well, to be sure. But this is only because they have not yet become acclimated to Chicago. They have retained the muscular habits of the towns of their origin and their education. But in the face of the unmuscular habits of Chicago they cannot retain them long. A single season of Chicago will render them nerveless and dyspeptic persons. Their occupation will be to cheat each other in commercial transactions, their talk will be of bullocks, and their hours of relaxation will be passed between the divorce courts and the churches where the decrees of the divorce court are drawn and registered. These pursuits are obviously incompatible with high physical condition. By the opening of the next sporting season the nine mighty men who have upheld the athletic glory of Chicago at the close of this, will disperse, nine gaunt and pallid specters, unequal to base ball, to their former places of abode, there to regain by slow and painful processes some measure of their former powers. Chicago will be forced to forage the Atlantic clubs again, at vast expense, to select their successors, who will demand even more exorbitant wages than the present professionals of Chicago, inasmuch as it will then be seen of all men how a sojourn in Chicago withers the biceps and contracts the chest, and how in that capital the "dead ball" is but a synonym for "The Dance of Death." In one or two more seasons a base-ball player will be worth his weight in gold, and to obtain nine of them will impoverish the populace. Let Chicago ponder this and be wise in time. Let more sober communities charge her to fling away her absurd athletic ambition, and her citizens be content with making great quantities of money to be spent in more endurable regions. To the voice of the tempter beguiling her into base ball, if she would preserve her peace of mind or her solvency of pocket, let her resolutely answer, "Nien."

A Lady of Piety and Culture Goes Five Thousand Miles to Marry a Man she Never Saw.

[From the Beverly (N. J.) Visitor.]

Many years ago the Rev. R. S. Maclay was sent by the Board of Missions as missionary to China. He was reasonably successful, but felt in need of a wife, and wrote to the board requesting them to send him one from America. The Rev. Dr. Pittman, then secretary of the board, being a man of very fine feelings, wrote to Bro. Maclay that it was a very delicate and difficult matter to select a wife for another man, and advised him to defer marriage until "a more convenient season," when he might be permitted to return to his native land and make a choice of one of its fair and worthy daughters. The Rev. Dr. Kidder, a member of the board, had more boldness, however, and set about the work of wife-selecting with a zeal worthy of the most ardent lover.

He directed his attention particularly to a Miss Sperry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., then on a visit to Newark, N. J., whom he knew to be every way worthy the love and confidence of any man, but more especially of a Christian minister, being a lady of piety and culture; but he was somewhat doubtful whether she possessed the self-sacrificing spirit of a missionary—to leave her relatives and friends and all she held dear and travel thousands of miles to a land of strangers, where she was not acquainted with a living soul, not even the man who in this very strange manner had asked her to become his wife. After the first surprise, the lady asked time to consider, the result of which was acceptance, and she set about preparing for the long journey.

Mr. Maclay was written the state of the case—there was no telegraph in those days—and it may be just at this time he may have had some misgivings of his mode of action. Here was a lady coming thousands of miles to marry him whom he had never seen, with whose disposition or temperament he had no knowledge, and all he had to rely upon was the recommendation of a brother minister! There is not a man in a thousand who would be satisfied with such a choice. But then she was pious and self-sacrificing—oh! how self was completely thrown in the shade by her acceptance of such an offer and her going upon such a mission! This was the comfort, the consolation and the harbinger of love and happiness.

And how was it with the young lady? Was she not equally exercised about her position? Did she not frequently during that long and hazardous journey question herself as to her prudence in accepting the proposal of marriage in such a second-hand way? She never saw the man that was to be her husband; she only knew him by reputation; she might be unattractive to him and he repulsive to her when they met for the first time.

At length she arrived at her destination in China, and the marriage took place at the house of a brother missionary, and ever since they have not only lived happily together but have been eminently successful in their missionary work. The two eldest sons of that romantic union are now students in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., having graduated at Pennington Seminary, N. J., about a year ago. They are both destined for the ministry.

☞ Ottawa county, Michigan, out of a population of 26,677, has 10,000 natives of Holland.

OUR GROWTH.

How and Where the United States Progress—Pushing, Stationary and Retrogressive Cities.

CENSUS FIGURES.

[From the New York World.]

The returns of the census, so far as they have come to hand, indicate in the main a natural and satisfactory increase of the population of the United States. In some sections of the country the increase has been slow—if, indeed, as in the case of New Hampshire, there have not been a positive loss of population from the census of 1860—while in others, as in most of the Western States, noticeably Ohio and Illinois, the increase has been in keeping with the grand destiny of the Union. No satisfactory or complete information has as yet come from the majority of the States and Territories. From the data which have been collected, however, enough is deduced to satisfy the patriotic mind that

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

is in keeping with the hopes of the people. Although a locality, or section, or even a State may occasionally show a falling off in population within the last decade, the deduction is that the lacking quota has established itself elsewhere, and that at least the country is no loser in the end. We have this marked advantage over European nations, that, whereas they see depart from them yearly, by thousands, the sons of the soil, whose place will never be filled again, this country, on the contrary, somewhere in its vast domain, receives to its ample bosom those emigrants from the lands of their nativity. And it is because of this steady stream of immigration, seeking a goal naturally in the virgin forests and valleys of the Union, that we find the West and the Northwest, the dreamed-of Arcadia of the immigrant, paramount in point of increase of population. When the casualties by the war are taken into consideration—casualties of the death in battle, and by disease, of nearly half a million men, the prospective fathers of children—the people may understand why it is that in many cases their hopes of large increase in population in special localities have not been fulfilled.

THE SOUTH.

In the South, especially, has the depletion caused by the war made itself more manifest. In that section but few immigrants have come to replace the fallen; but even in the South the natural onward tendency has asserted itself, and the anticipations of decrease have not been sustained by the returns thus far published. In the case of Louisiana and New Orleans, however, it is evident that the ravages of the four years hostilities have not been atoned for. It is thought that the population of the State will be less than it was in 1860. Returns from fifteen parishes, or counties, show a population of 142,483, against 159,397 in 1860—a decrease of nearly 17,000. The total population of the city of New Orleans is 184,688, against 173,782 ten years ago. This seeming gain of about 13,000 is mainly due, however, to the annexation of certain suburban towns, which with their consolidation have brought the addition to the census returns of the city.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The "curiosities of the census" exists more particularly in weighty and sometimes surprising results than in the eccentricities of the adventures of the census-takers. Thus it is singular to reflect that the present census proves that in the past ten years New Hampshire has lost 8,470 of her population as compared to her citizenship in 1869. Similar loss is true in the case of Vermont; whereas Massachusetts shows a gain of about 16 per cent. on her population in 1865. Maine and Rhode Island have gained rather less, and Connecticut rather more, than this percentage; and the percentage of gain in New England, as a whole, is more than 10 per cent. Massachusetts, with about eight thousand square miles, has more than 1,425,000 people—showing a density of population to the square mile of 183, or greater than that of most European countries. The present population of New England may be rated at 3,500,000, and although much stress has been laid on the alleged depopulation of the rural districts, yet this decrease of population has been by no means universal. The most self-asserting fact connected with the census of this section is that the greatest rate of progress has been made in the smaller cities and the larger towns not yet grown into cities, thus showing that the chief local centers are growing much more rapidly than Boston, for instance. It is estimated that the annual increase of population in New England by immigration is 40,000. A great majority of these are men and boys, and nearly all of them are under 50 years of age. Out of 17,437 immigrants landed in Boston during the first six months of 1870, 9,891 were men and boys, and 7,446 were women and girls. The same disproportion is believed to exist in the immigration from Canada elsewhere. It would thus appear that the excess of women of which so much is said does not exist among the foreign population of New England, however it may be with the native. In 1860 the excess of women was just 50,000, the men being in excess in Maine and Vermont, and the women in the other four States. More details of the census in the Eastern States will be needed, however, before a correct decision can be attained upon the present comparative preponderance of sex. The population of Boston, which in 1865 was 231,457, has been swelled, by the incorporation of neighboring towns, to 253,326 in 1870. This is a gain from all causes of 21,856 in five years. Lawrence, Mass., which in 1865 had a population of 21,698, now has a population of nearly 30,000. On the whole the gains in the towns in Massachusetts is largely in excess of the losses. In Connecticut, Hartford has increased from 29,452 population in 1860 to 38,790 in 1870, and New Haven, in the same time, from 39,267 to 50,886. The aggregate gain shown by the census of the towns and cities of the State is 54,060, and the aggregate loss 1,819, showing an actual increase of population in forty one towns of 42,290. Rhode Island shows, if not a large, at least a palpable, increase in her population. The whole population of that State, which was less than 185,600 in 1865, is now considerably above 200,000. A large proportion of this gain is composed of Canadian operatives. A glimpse of light is thrown upon the question of the excess of females over males in New England in the returns of Nashua, N. H. This town, with a population of 10,523, of which 8,221 are native and 2,311 foreign born, shows a male population of 4,725, and female, 5,687.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

In the States of the West and Northwest a general increase of population is manifested. So far as the data are obtainable, Illinois seems to lead in the path of empire. In 71 counties the gain over 1860 has been 642,609, or over 55 per cent. There are 31 counties yet to be reported, which had in 1860 a population of 525,000, and in 1865 617,000. A proportionate increase in these counties will make the population of Illinois 2,506,000, or within about 240,000 of the estimated present population of Ohio. Thirty-six counties in Ohio show gains in twenty-four of them of 156,413, and losses in twelve of 20,204, giving a net gain of 137,207. These counties contain about one-third the entire population of the State. Should the same ratio of increase prevail in the rest of the State, the total gain in Ohio would be about 411,000, and the total population of the State in the neighborhood of 2,800,000. The largest proportionate increase in the counties referred to is made in Ottawa county, which shows 87 per cent. Paulding comes next with 75, then Lucas with 72, and Cuyahoga with 70. The progress of Wisconsin has been in keeping with the progress of the great Northwest. Its census returns show a population at present of 1,050,000—a gain of 270,000 since its last regular census, or about 35 per cent. In 1840 the total population was 30,945, so that thirty years have given the State over a million immigrants. There is a fair increase in the population of Michigan, although the returns so far are so meagre that no proper estimate of its ratio can be obtained. The grain in Genesee is perhaps a fair sample of the progress a new county, enjoying a railroad and other facilities, may make in one decade. In 1860 its population was 22,607; it is now 33,910, or an increase of almost fifty per cent. What is now true of Genesee will doubtless be true in ten years more of such counties as Isabella, Gratiot, Iosco, and Alpena. The last named county now contains a population of 2,756, an increase since 1860 of two thousand four hundred and sixty-five, or about nine hundred and fifty per cent. As a specimen of a civilized wilderness, Ogemaw county, with its population of twelve, may be accepted. The official returns of Wayne county, including the cities of Detroit and Wyandotte, give 119,085 for 1870, against 73,217 in 1860. An official return of the census of Montana shows a population for the Territory of 20,530. The Indians are estimated at 18,000 more. An odd way that the United States Marshal of the Territory has of increasing the population is contained in the statement by that official that there are 2,039 vacant houses in Montana, and averaging two persons to each house—persons who do not exist, however, except in the Marshal's imagination—he says the population should be increased thereby to 25,000. The most populous town in Montana is Helena, with 3,713 people, and the least populous, Missoula, with only 119.

CENSUS OF THE CITIES.

In a review of the census statistics, as they present themselves in their scattered and incomplete form, it is interesting to note how universally the ambition of the populous cities outstripped the reality, as determined by the figures of the census-takers. It seems to have been everywhere accepted as a matter of course by such towns as Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.—nor was New York exempt in this belief—that the developments connected with the progress of their respective municipalities would astonish the country. The country has indeed been astonished, as in the matter of Boston, whereof the returns are 253,924, an increase upon its population in 1865 made up almost entirely of the people of several populous suburbs which have been added to the old city. Boston proper, like New Orleans, shows but a slight increase, if any at all. Among those cities which indicate a wonderful development and increase within the last ten years, are Chicago, Washington City, and Cleveland, Ohio. Within that time Chicago has largely more than doubled its population, and Cleveland and Washington have doubled theirs. There are now 43,794 more people in Chicago than in Boston. In the year 1860, Boston, with a population of 177,000, led Chicago, of which the population was 109,000, by nearly 69,000. As the result of the present census, Boston must abandon all hope of competing with the young giant of the West, which lacks but three thousand of holding within its limits 300,000 people. The present population of Washington is about 109,000—a remarkable evidence of the progress of that city. Cincinnati is perhaps the only city of any importance in Ohio which has not made a commensurate increase in population during the past ten years. The development of Cleveland has, however, been extraordinary. The population in 1860 was 43,417; it is now 93,018. Within the past decade it has largely out stripped its special rivals, Detroit and Milwaukee. In 1860 these two cities possessed each a population of about 45,000. The population of Detroit is now 79,601, and that of Milwaukee 71,463. The foundation of the progress of Cleveland is based upon its iron manufactures, petroleum refining, its trade with the mineral regions of Lake Superior, and its coal shipments to the lake regions. It is rapidly overtaking Buffalo, which now foots up about 110,000 people. Toledo is another growing Ohio town. Its population in 1860 was 13,768; it is now 31,693. The Ohio cities of 30,000 and upwards, besides Cleveland and Toledo, are Columbus 31,336, and Dayton 30,360. In Illinois, the cities next to Chicago in population are Quincy 24,368, and Peoria 22,851. The most populous town of Iowa is Keokuk, with 12,769 people. The estimated population of the city of Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, is 55,685; that of Pittsburg, 86,254. In 1860 the population of the former was 28,129; of the latter 57,098. The entire population of these cities and a number of suburban towns is about 186,000, which, under an act of consolidation which was once proposed but was not passed, would have made a very important corporation. The aggregate results of the census of the larger cities show that, while there has been a fair and, in some cases, remarkable increase of population, yet the fears that have been entertained that the people were flocking to the cities from the rural districts have been proven groundless. The fact is that the small rural towns are chiefly growing in importance, while the country districts hold their own in the march of population. The developments of the census place this country fourth on the list of nations which contain cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants. Of such cities there are fifteen in the United States, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Washington, Buffalo, Newark, San Francisco, Louisville and Pittsburg. There are but three countries that exceed this number of cities of one hundred thousand and more population, viz: The East Indies, with 21 cities; Great Britain, with 16, and China, with 16. The order of other nations in this respect is as follows: Turkey, 10; France, 8; Italy, 7; Russia, 5; Belgium and Spain, each 4; Austria, 3; and Holland 2.

SOUTHERN FAIRS.

Where and When They are to be Held.

[From the Southern Farm Journal.]

Alabama State Fair—Montgomery; commencing Nov. 15th.

Central Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Selma, Nov. 8 11th.

Arkansas State Fair—Little Rock, Nov. 11-14th.

Georgia State Agricultural Fair—Atlanta, Oct. 19-26th.

Kentucky State Fair—Henderson, Oct. 4-8th.

Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, October 10-15

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, October 18 21.

South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, Columbia, November 9 12

South Carolina Institute Fair, Charleston, November 1-5.

GEORGIA.

Georgia State Agricultural Fair, Atlanta, October 19-26 Herschel V. Johnson, orator; Robert Bonner, alternate. Accommodations for 100,000 guests. Governor Johnson has declined.

Cotton States' Mechanical and Agricultural Fair, Augusta, October 25-29. No orator announced.

Agricultural Congress, Augusta, October 26.

Central Georgia Agricultural and Manufacturing Company's Fair, Macon, October 8. No orator announced.

Columbus Mechanics' Industrial Association Fair, Columbus, November 1. General Robert Toombs, orator.

Putnam County Agricultural Fair, Eatonton, October 12-14.

South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair, Thomasville, November 10. No orator announced.

Wilkes Farmers' Club Fair, Washington, October 13—Hon. Robert Toombs and others will deliver addresses.

North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Dalton, October 5—Ex-President Johnson will positively deliver the address. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge will accompany him.

Bartow Agricultural Association Fair, Cartersville, October.

Agricultural Fair Association of Cherokee, Georgia and Alabama, Rome, Georgia, October 11 15.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The Green River Navigation Case.

[From the Owensboro Monitor.]

Judge Cofer, at an adjourned session of the Daviess Circuit Court, held on Saturday last, delivered his opinion in the important case of McReynolds against Smallhouse. This case has properly attracted a great deal of interest among the people residing on Green river, the commercial community of Evansville, and among steamboatmen. As many of our readers are familiar with the merits of the case, we will in this place but briefly recite some of its general features. The Legislature of Kentucky, in March, 1868, incorporated a company under the title of the "Green and Barren River Navigation Company," granting them the chartered privileges to navigate, collect tolls, &c., on Green river for the period of thirty years, conditioning them to a fixed rate or tariff of charges on foreign tonnage, &c., for which privileges they were to keep the lock and dams in repair free of expense to the State, and to surrender them at the expiration of the lease in good condition. This suit was brought by parties outside of the company, and the owners of boats, who desired to navigate that river, denying the right and to restrain the chartered company from levying and collecting tolls for the same, alleging the privileges granted the company by the Legislature were in violation of sections 37 and 34 of article 2, and of section 1, article 13, of the constitution of Kentucky, and sections 10 and 8, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States. The case was ably argued by several eminent legal gentlemen some three weeks ago. The opinion in the case is a very able one, thoroughly reviewing its various features, and citing various authorities for its sustenance, and we regret its great length alone precludes us from giving it entire, as we would like. The decision concludes in the following language: "After a careful examination of all the objections urged to the constitutionality of that part of the act in question, allowing tolls to be collected from boats running those rivers, and all the authorities cited, as well as such others as I have been able to get access to, my conclusion is that none of said objections have been sustained. The petitions are dismissed and injunction dissolved."

☞ A romantic incident of the warfare in Alsace took place in a small hamlet not far from Wasselonne. A poor old woman lived there with her two granddaughters, aged eighteen and twenty, and her grandson of fifteen. Two Badese dragoons alighted at the house, called for meat and drink, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The women were forced to obey. When the soldiers had gorged themselves with food and wine they commenced playing with one of the girls; the young peasant seeing the danger to which her sister was exposed, went up into the garret, under the pretext of fetching some sheets, took a gun which had belonged to her father, loaded and cocked it, and then waited behind a door; presently one of the dragoons rose and advanced towards a sideboard to take some wine, when she fired, killing him on the spot; the other, terrified, and believing in an attack, rushed to the door, and jumping on his horse galloped off.

☞ The census gives Cleveland 93,018 and makes her the second city of Ohio.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 30.

There will be no monthly temperance meeting held in the State Prison South next Sunday.

The First Presbyterian Church sunday-school will hold a picnic at Camp Joe Holt to-morrow.

Wm. Myers returned on Wednesday from a trip to the Lake cities.

Dr. Field has filed his resignation with the County Clerk as Trustee of the public school.

Cy. Wardez, Sr., is very sick with a billious attack.

Isaac Whitesides, who has been very sick for some time past, is improving.

Remember Allen's minstrels exhibit in Mozart Hall to-morrow night.

Max F. A. Hoffman, Secretary of State, was in the city yesterday buttonholing the Democratic Germans.

O. C. Curry yesterday killed a large New Foundland dog belonging to John S. Hall, which was mad.

George Bernhart, the man who was knocked from the bridge at Austin last Saturday, is still lying in a very precarious condition in Austin.

The Christian church of this city is corresponding with Rev. Pinkerton, of Frankfort, Ky., to secure his ministerial services.

Prof. A. C. Goodwin, County Examiner, will visit Charlestown to-morrow, for the purpose of examining the teachers of the public schools.

Judge Matthews assessed a sum total of $17 80 against two disorderly offenders yesterday morning.

During the storm Wednesday night about two-thirds of the public gas-lights were blown out in consequence of broken glasses.

General Jeff. C. Davis is now at Indianapolis visiting his friends. He leaves for Washington in a day or two, and then goes to Portland, Oregon.

Dick Johnson, engineer on the New Albany and Jeffersonville branch railroad, who has been lying very sick at his residence in this city for two weeks past, is a little better.

It will be to the pecuniary interest of the teachers of our public schools to meet the trustees at 4½ p. m. to-day in the new High School building.

Mr. Brawley, a merchant tailor of North Vernon, was robbed in that city, on Wednesday night, of clothing and goods to the amount of $260.

The last base-ball game of the season will be played at Spring Hill next Monday at 3 o'clock p. m., between the Jeffersonville club and the Bismarcks.

Elder Berkley, a prominent Sunday School man, of Louisville, has been engaged to address the children of the Presbyterian Sunday School, on Sunday, at 2½ p. m., and the children of Rose Hill Mission at 4 p. m.

The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad has sent northward sixty-seven extra freight trains during September, up to yesterday morning, averaging over two extra freights daily.

R. M. Schell, the reckless typo of the National Democrat has not yet recovered his brown and white spotted pointer dog which he lost about eight miles from Jeffersonville, and looks as lonely as a poor "widder."

It has been ascertained that the thieves who entered the house of Mrs. Mary Garner, on Tuesday evening, are Louisville boys. They have not yet been arrested, but there are other ways of getting at them besides the circuitous route of a requisition.

Who was that Doctor, of Jeffersonville, riding around in New Albany yesterday afternoon in that nice barouche seated alongside of a fascinating beauty with a handsome steed in front? Doctor, your cake will be all dough if the Jeffersonville girls find it out.

Albert Jones, Clerk of Bartholomew county, David Long Esq., Auditor of Bartholomew county, Mr. Essex and several other prominent gentlemen of Columbus, Ind., were in Jeffersonville on Wednesday night, and like gentlemen of decorum and good habits did not cross the river, but after drinking plenty of sweet cider returned home "right side up with care."

We have been requested to state that the item appearing in the Commercial's Jeffersonville column, to the effect that the pupils are petitioning the trustees to appoint Prof. J. Johnson principal of the High School, is erroneous. They do not wish this statement to appear discreditable to Prof. Johnson, but merely to express their satisfaction with Prof. Parsons. If the position were vacant, they know of no person preferable to Prof. Johnson.

Scott county is excited about the removal question. The contest will injure the prospects of the Democratic ticket there. The "removalists" held a convention at Austin last Saturday, regardless of party, and nominated a "removal ticket" of County Commissioners. The convention nominated George Mercer, Democrat, and indorsed Gideon Johnson, Republican. It agreed to let Mr. Close, one of the present Democratic nominees, stand; the other Democratic nominees the removalists propose to beat if they can. To move the county seat or not to move it, that is the question which is now exciting Scott.

A special term of the Common Pleas Court will convene in this city on Monday next in the office of S. S. Johnson for the trial of an injunction case, wherein John P. Fults enjoins H. H. Swing from the further use of certain funds now being used in his coal business, and alleged to properly belong to the estate of R. G. Parker, deceased. The money sought to be enjoined is a certain amount given to Mr. Parker, jr., by his father, which is invested in said business. The plaintiff asks that said funds be returned to the estate that it may be administered on, alleging that Mr. Parker, sr.'s, health was such as to impair the sanity of his mind, and, therefore, the action was illegal.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

B. A. Johnson is shipping his patent street lamps to Texas, Iowa and Ohio.

Go to Logan's, at Illinois avenue and Market street, for cheap clothing and notions.

Isaac Wolf, on Spring, near Maple, has the cheapest clothing in town. His fall and winter stock is complete. Wolf's the man for bargains.

Nice dress goods and trimmings cheap at Myers'.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 30.

One hundred and six scholars are attending the Female High School.

Milton M. McCown and Anna M. Sheets have received marriage licenses.

Mr. Scofield, while working in Vincent Kirk's lath factory, yesterday afternoon, accidently cut his [illegible] off with an ax.

John W. Hartley yesterday sold to Wm. Sands his lot, 160 by 120 feet, on Lower Eighth street, between Main and the river, for $400.

Allen's Minstrels played to a fine audience at the Opera House on Wednesday night. They gave general satisfaction to the play-goers, who pronounce them the finest band of minstrels that has yet visited New Albany.

The Republican meeting, which was to have been held in Woodward Hall, on Wednesday night, when Max F. A. Hoffman was to speak, fizzled on account of a lack for sufficent funds to pay for the rent of the hall.

Cottom, of the Ledger, wants to know where Bedford county, Indiana, is. We don't know, but if he wants to know where Lawrence county is, or anything about those "Fites" on Vincennes street, he can be accommodated.

Mr. J. F. McCurdy, the candy manufacturer on State street, has a team that is on the runaway order. Yesterday morning they took fright in Lower New Albany and threw the driver Jimmie Peabrook over the dash-board. His head was in close proximity to one of the mules' heels, but fortunately they only partially demolished the wagon, and the driver escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Circuit Court has been in session at Corydon since Monday. Only thirty-six cases are on the docket. It is the slimmest Circuit Court that has convened in Harrison county for ten years. The business of the Court has been unusually dull and unimportant. The grand jury has indicted Hartman for the murder of Wickley, returning a bill for murder in the second degree. The case will not be tried until the next term of the Court.

In the Police Court, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: James Given, James Katew and Edward Hughes were assessed $7 40 each for being connected with a chavari party on Upper Ninth street; John Frink, for selling liquor without license, two cases, $11 85 each; Mrs. Bonner, disorderly conduct, charged with striking a little child, discharged; the case of Fisher against Harbeson, continued until this morning; Henry Ranicks, against a little boy by the name of Mallory, for hitting him with a rock, continued until this morning. Several other cases will be disposed of this morning.

Ed. Telle was arraigned before Justice Monroe yesterday afternoon for cutting John Bowen. The defendant waived the preliminary examination, and in default of $250 bail was committed to jail. Telle was under the influence of liquor at the time of the cutting. The Ledger of last evening gives the following account of the fray: "About half-past 12 o'clock to-day a difficulty occurred between Mr. John Bowen and Mr. Ed. Telle, on Pearl street, near the postoffice, which resulted in a fight. After a few blows had been struck by the parties, Telle drew a knife, whereupon Bowen started to run, Telle pursuing him. Bowen reached the opposite side of the street, in front of the express office, when he stumbled and fell. Telle came upon him as he lay upon the pavement, and struck him several blows, some of them with the knife, inflicting pretty severe injuries."

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: "A sneak-thief broke into the residence of Mr. Thomas Reid, in the rear of Upper Spring street, yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the family, and stole a revolver from a bureau drawer. At a meeting of Humboldt Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F., held last night, the following officers were elected for the next term: Geo. Koch, N. G.; Charles Vogal, V. G.; George Everbach, Secretary; Jacob Herter, Permanent Secretary; George Treiter, Treasurer; Phil. Gebartsnan, Rudolph Borgarding, Valentine Mulhauser, Chris. Wittman and John Stitchinger, Trustees. On Friday night, 30th inst., a meeting of all the members in this city of the Twenty-third Indiana regiment will be held in the rooms over the picture and frame and show-case establishment of Humes & Ryan, on Main street, near State, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a grand reunion of the gallant old regiment, to be held in New Albany early in November."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Those in want of prescriptions promptly filled, pure drugs of all kinds, and all articles in drug store line will call on Dr. Thomas S. Comelin-, No. 134 Main street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth.

Plumer & Co., on State street, sign of the "Alligator," dealers in articles of tin-ware generally, house-furnishing goods, and the best of stoves. The "Alligator" coal cook stove, neat, compact, clean and reliable, only $30; can't be beat. Their air-tight, pokerless, anti-duster, Russian-iron parlor stoves, the "Pearl" and Queen, are excelsior for warmth and cleanliness. Everything a housekeeper wants in tin-ware, can be had at Plumer's. They also attend promptly to gas and steam fitting. If you want work done promptly, cheaply, skillfully, and to your entire satisfaction, call on Plumer & Co.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	3 P. M.
New Orleans	LORENA	12 M.
Henderson	EXCHANGE	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 29.

Palestine, Hend. Juniata, Cin. Potomac, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 29.

Potomac, Cin. Juniata, Cin. Palestine, Hend.

THE WEATHER was cloudy throughout the day, with an occasional gleam of sunshine. At about 3 o'clock it became oppressively and singularly warm, but this did not last long, and soon thereafter the air became, as it had been before, rather cool and bracing. At 7 o'clock in the evening rain fell in profuse quantities. At a late hour last night there was every promise of a good lengthy rain, the atmosphere being very thick and heavy. Business was a little dull at both wharves yesterday, of course owing to the almost unnavigable stage of the river above and below.

The Le Claire will be due at this port to-day.

The Buell and Franklin are the regular Cincinnati mail boats to-day, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The Nat. Williams is the Madison packet to-day, leaving at 1 p. m., promptly.

All the railroad freight was cleared from the mail-line landing yesterday.

The Ouachita Belle's boilers were being placed in position yesterday.

The good steamer Exchange goes to Henderson at 5 o'clock this evening, from the Portland wharf.

S. S. Whipple, Esq., while working on the new boat Ouachita Belle, on Tuesday, fell down a hatchway and bruised his legs severely.

Capt. Keniston and clerk Jno. E. Thresher, of the Kate Robinson, will go to Cincinnati by rail this evening.

General Wilder, of the Chattanooga rolling mill, has purchased the steamer R. P. Converse for $3,500. She goes into the upper Tennessee trade.

The Potomac left for Cincinnati at about 7 o'clock last evening, and the Juniata was expected to get away for the same port some time during the night.

The terrible steamer Arrowline came over from Jeffersonville last evening, and was snorting around the city wharf, but we did not learn her intentions.

The Kate Robinson went over to Sandy Island, opposite Portland, yesterday, where she expects to remain for some time. Her jovial commander is quartered at the National.

The Lessie Taylor, Captain Keniston's new boat, is at Jeffersonville, receiving about the nicest finishing that any stern-wheeler built at this port ever got.

Watchman Mart Burns, of the Rose Hite, received a heavy fall on his boat, on Monday, which has laid him up for repairs. Mart is an excellent watchman, and his bad luck is much regretted.

Hamilton J. Alcoke, brother of Capt. George H. Alcoke, died yesterday. The funeral will take place from the residence of Capt. Alcoke, Walnut Hills.

The Mobile Board of Health report "a gradual increase in the number of cases of yellow fever in Mobile." The Samaritan society has commenced its good work of providing medicines and medical attendance free.

The Emma Floyd's freight from above has nearly all been received, and that excellent steamer is confidently expected to get away for New Orleans on Saturday, the Cincinnati Commercial to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Lorena intended to leave for Memphis and New Orleans last evening, but by request of a prominent stock-dealer, who has a large number of mules to ship on her, will lay over till to-day noon, when she will positively go.

The Glasgow did not leave last evening, as was expected, and will now lay over till to-morrow evening. She will leave Portland for White river at 5 p. m., taking freight for all points on the above-named stream.

Ezell, Cumby & Co. have purchased Warren Johnson's wharf-boat, at the mouth of White river. They are arranging to build a telegraph line from the mouth of White river to Duvall's Bluff.

The Great Republic still holds the Carondelet marine ways down. She is being thoroughly repaired. Her engines will be changed and have two additional cylinders, making her engines compound or complex.

Capt. J. Alex. Frazier arrived in the city by last evening's mail boat, on his way to St. Louis. We were sorry to see the Captain on crutches (the effect of an accident which befell him some time since). Otherwise he was looking in excellent health.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday has these items: "Malcom Graham died recently in Manhattan, Kansas. He was formerly second clerk on the City of Cairo with Capt. Bob Riley; was engaged in mercantile business in Memphis, and was a brother of the well-known Wm. G. Graham. The great stern-wheeler M. J. Wicks made the trip St. Louis to New Orleans and back in 16 days, and transacted on the way and at New Orleans a large amount of business. Capt. John A. Stevenson, of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, resigned his situation with the company on the 1st of September, to take effect on the 30th."

Captain Parisot left the city yesterday evening for a flying visit to Mississippi. He will return on next Monday, and resume the superintendence of the finishing work on his new and beautiful steamer.

A heavy wheel-arm fell upon a carpenter named Jake Hoffman, who was at work on the Ouachita Belle, on Wednesday, and the poor fellow's thighs were terribly bruised by the accident.

Zack. Whipple, Esq., while engaged in putting some of the Ouachita Belle's machinery in position, had a heavy piece of iron dropped upon his toes, which crushed that "member" to such an extent as to render him unable for duty for some days to come.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 28th says: Pilot Ambrose Dennis, who had his ankle fractured on the Fleetwood a short time since, is able to be about by the aid of crutches. We are glad to state that Mr. Dennis will sustain no permanent injury.

Let all who have freight to ship to Tennessee river, or wish to go there themselves, remember that the Louisville steamer Leclaire will shove out for that classic stream at 5 p. m. to-morrow, without fail. She has good and clever officers, and the best of accommodations for passengers and freight.

A well-known steamboatman, it is said, is now building a new boat at Jeffersonville which is intended to beat the Robt. E. Lee's best time. The boat is to have nine large boilers, and engines to match. That will be a big thing to do, but there is no telling what our builders can do when they put themselves to it.

The Ella Hughes arrived from Cairo Wednesday night. Capt. Dix acted very wisely; finding several boats loading here for points below, turned the bow of his boat down stream at once, relying on the old maxim, "the early bird," &c., to get a load on the way. He made this course pay him a short time since, and he will no doubt make money by it this time.

Captain Parisot's new Yazoo packet, the Lucy Keirn, raised steam for the first time yesterday, for the purpose of partially trying her machinery. Everything worked excellently well, so far as could be ascertained by so short a test. The engines and other machinery were gotten up by Mr. John B. Davies. The Keirn will make a trial trip next week.

Mr. Brown, the coal prince, has furnished the following account of losses by two bridges during the year ending July 1, 1870: By the Steubenville bridge, $37,798 92; by the Louisville bridge over the falls, $17,704 50. Total, $55,443 42. In addition to the above there were losses at the Bellaire and Parkersburg bridges not made out or counted in his statement.

The Cincinnati Times, of the 28th, says: The United States Mail Line Company, to afford transportation for the large amount of freight offered, and which, owing to the extreme low water, could not be taken on their regular boats, have chartered the following steamers, which will, being light draught, keep all moving that offers: Leonora, Abeona, Juniata and Argosy, besides putting in their extra boats, Potomac and Dumont.

James Taylor, a gentlemanly and festive young clerk with Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., was climbing a rope fastened to the roof of the Mail-Line wharfboat yesterday evening. When he had reached a hight of some twenty feet, or thereabouts, the upper end of the rope gave way, and Jimmy came down upon the floor with a force hard enough to have flattened him out entirely, but he luckily escaped with a severe fracture of his right ankle.

The St. Louis Republican of the 28th has the following: "There is now a project on foot, and one too which is just now much talked about in a small circle of influential and wealthy steamboatmen, to build at this port an immense iron hull, light draught, but broad, long, and capacious, with a cargo box, boiler space and machinery room, and to place in her machinery sufficiently powerful to drive two iron screws or propellers. This craft will be something like an immense steam barge, without any accommodations for passengers, but with all necessary conveniences for the officers and crew. Such a boat would certainly be but an experiment, but an experiment which, if proved to be a success, would, within a very few years, revolutionize our entire system of river transportation."

The Potomac and Juniata, the Cincinnati mail-line boats yesterday, did not arrive until after 6 o'clock last evening. Both came in together. From one of her officers, we learn that the Potomac reached Rising Sun at dusk Wednesday evening, and there got herself into a rather bad fix. Taking the shore channel, she was almost through the worst part of that crooked and narrow way, when her stern, while swinging around, caught on the bar, and her bow caught the stone-boat sunk there some time ago, and the vessel was securely hemmed in and held fast. The spars were industriously used until midnight, when, by a big streak of luck, the sand cut out from under the stone-boat rapidly enough to let the Potomac out at about daylight yesterday morning. During the stay of the Potomac at Rising Sun, the Buell, Juniata, Leonora and Franklin were all detained there for a considerable time. The officers of the Potomac report the river in a very bad condition nearly all the way between here and Cincinnati.

[For River Dispatches see fourth page.]

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7 55 A. M.
2 20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	[illegible] A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Louisville and Nashville depot was made unusually lively by the arrival of the Greenliners yesterday.

The Chattanooga road is now completed to Fort Macomb, about 21 miles from the city and within 13 miles of the Rigolettes. The work is being pushed rapidly.

The following is our daily report of the freight transactions at the Nashville depot: Local 38; New Orleans, 5; Humboldt, 7; Memphis, 12; Green-line, 26; Mobile, 5; Nashville, 13.

The new time tables for the main Western railroad lines, now arranging, will go into effect on Monday next. It is generally believed no advanced tariff for freights will be agreed on before November 1.

The inauguration of the postal car system on the Michigan Central railroad was held at Chicago a few days ago. The following is a description of one of these new cars: The car is 48 feet long, nine feet longer than these cars have been built heretofore. It is neatly painted on the exterior with a soft buff color, and appropriately lettered. The interior is finished in oak and oiled black walnut. Two-thirds of the car is occupied with letter and newspaper cases. In the former there are 430 boxes and in the latter 60. These cases are arranged in a semi-circular shape, and have ample desks around them for "making-up" purposes. All the distributing and separating offices and the railroad connection with the line have their boxes in the cases. Patent reflecting lamps are hung upon the cases, and give ample light in connection with the two large lamps in the cupola roof. Rutton's ventilators supply the car with fresh air. The bulkheads are neatly grained, and the ceiling elaborately frescoed. Two red velvet plush covered lounges are at hand to furnish clerks with rest, and can be snugly stowed away under the cases. A "through mail room" occupies the balance of the car. Here are put the mail bags after the mail is distributed. Off this room are closets for washing purposes. A patent "mail catcher" is fastened to the doors leading out of the room. By this, mail bags can be taken from stations as the trains pass, a crane being erected at each depot for the purpose. The car is upon a six-wheeled truck, and has the Miller platform, coupling and buffer.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1870.

Money continues to be very tight, and all classes of business interests are represented among the borrowers. The banks confine themselves to former rates—nine to twelve per cent., but even higher prices could be obtained.

EXCHANGE—Is a little less active, but the supply is still so very low that the banks buy at one-tenth premium and refuse to sell at less than one-eighth premium.

GOLD—Was very firm early in the day, but later it began to weaken. It opened at 113⅝ and closed at 113¾. At one time it reached 114⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	113	113¾
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull and display a downward tendency.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1861	112⅝@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	111⅜@112⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅞@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅞@111⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅞@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅞@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅞@110⅜
Ten-forties	105½@106⅛
Cy 6's	110 @111

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	114	113⅞	..	⅛
" '62	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛	..	⅛
" '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅛	..	¼
" '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅛	..	¼
New issue	110⅛	110⅛	110	..	⅛
" '67	110⅛	110⅛	110	..	⅛
Coupons '68	110⅛	110⅛	110	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	⅛	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are changing hands to some extent, but we cannot say that they are brisk. There were several transactions in Nashville railroad stock, and some inquiry for Louisville and Frankfort preferred stock, Gas and Falls City Bank stock. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad 8 per cent. and short canal bonds seem to be the favorite securities just now.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.—We are frequently treated to homilies upon the subject of an early peace, and we hear of transactions in various commodities, operators anticipating profits by the immediate termination of hostilities. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, under date of the 10th inst., writes as follows:

The directors of the Bank of England have made no change this week in their rates of discount, though the position of the bank accounts continues to improve, and a reduction on Thursday next to three per cent. is fully expected. Large quantities of bullion have been sent into the bank during the week, and a further large supply from Australia will be forwarded to the establishment next week. The supply of bullion in the bank is likely to become unprecedentedly large, and money is pretty certain to remain cheap during the whole of the present year. Trade, in fact, is in so paralyzed a condition that the employment for money is comparatively limited, and, at the same time, the future is involved in such uncertainty that not the slightest desire is evinced to extend business in any direction. There is, without doubt, a momentous future before Europe, and the questions are now eagerly debated whether the French will be more successful with their republic than they have been hitherto, and whether Germany will submit forever to a military dictatorship. There are certainly many intricate and delicate questions to be settled in Germany, and continental Europe may even yet be more rudely shaken than it has been during the last few weeks. It would seem that there is likely to be no real peace in Europe until the people can govern themselves, personal rule is abolished and large standing armies done away with. What part England will play in the future is uncertain. The future, indeed, seems very dark, and the fearful uncertainty which enshrouds it causes an amount of depression which is unparalleled. Never has there been during this generation such prostration as during this week. So to speak there is no business, and money would seem to be rusting for the want of employment.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK—WALL STREET WAKING UP.—The New York Herald of the 28th, in commenting upon the fall campaign, says: The reports from all the various departments of trade are most favorable to an active business this fall. The wharves and the railway depots and the streets and sidewalks in the business sections of the city are crowded with boxes and bales en route for East, North, South and West. The hotels are filled with merchants from the interior, whose purchases will continue to swell the tide of outward bound merchandise for months to come. It is very natural, therefore, that with this legitimate activity all around them, the traders in the commodities which are the merchandise of Wall street should bestir themselves to take advantage of the general activity in business.

Hence we find the current of dealings at the Stock Exchange undergoing a very sensible agitation. The "bulls" and "bears" have certainly had a plentiful lack of business the past summer. Hundreds of brokers failed to make enough to pay office rent and expenses. Such a stagnant period has seldom been known in the street. The record of sales at the Stock Exchange since last spring comprises only a beggarly showing of business, despite the fact that the present Board is the consolidation of three former organizations, viz: the "regular," "open," and Government boards. Happily, however, for the brokers, the general revival of business promises to bring them a return of the pristine days of the stock market. The enormous expansion of the industries of the country, the more frequent interchange of visits between the different cities and different sections of the Union by persons interested in various undertakings, the elasticity and prosperity of the people and the gradual enhancement of our national credit are combining influences whose effect are beginning to be visible in the buoyancy they impart to railway and other corporate works which are the vehicles in the great circle of wealth-producing and wealth-exchanging enterprises. Values in Wall street have their rise and fall like the ebb and flow of the ocean. There was a heavy ebb after the terrible panic of last year, when the gold conspirators, in fighting against the relentless march of the country to resumption, were overwhelmed by the current, which had gathered all the more force from their temporary obstruction of its movement. There has been an ebb and flow of minor dimensions since the stream reversed its direction, but only of transient existence. The war in Europe paralyzed the boldest of the capitalists who make Wall street the field of their enterprise. But now that the war is supposed to have lost its power to injure investments this side of the Atlantic, and that English capital is slowly drifting hither for a more profitable market than is offered elsewhere, we find the tide rising again in Wall street and the markets there undergoing that preliminary agitation which is the forerunner of activity and excitement. The speculative combinations are quick to see what is coming, and the enormous dealings of the past few days are the result of their efforts to be beforehand of the public. Where a buyer consummates a purchase there is of necessity a seller. So we find a diversity of views which is likely to render the financial movements of the ensuing season unusually interesting. The "bulls" have taken the field under the banner of easy and abundant money and increased prosperity on the part of the corporations whose shares they are buying. The "bears," on the other hand, are intrenched behind the position of watered stocks and inflated values, which they hope to explode under the feet of their advancing enemies. The clash of the two armies this fall will be an imposing tableau.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	216	63
Bacon, tcs	14	159
Bacon, casks	208	203
Butter, pkgs	5	2
Barley, s'ks	75	..
Bagging, pcs	258	457
Bale Rope, coils	1	23
Cotton, bales	308	555
Coffee, bgs	144	170
Candles, bxs	240	705
Cheese, pkgs	906	344
Cement, bbls	..	1172
Corn, sks	200	20
Cattle, head	2	29
Coal, bush	..	..
Dried fruit, scks	45	67
Drugs, pkgs	247	206
Eggs, bxs and bbls	..	2
Flour, bbls	..	342
Fruit, pkgs	140	698
Feathers, sacks	3	45
Hides, bdls	8	225
Hogs, head	53	150
Hay, bales	..	..
Horses, head	8	7
Iron, pig, tons	429	56
Lard, tcs	28	57
Lard, kegs	65	370
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	..	..
Mackerel, pkgs	30	10
Nails, kegs	155	302
Oats, sks	184	275
Offal, sks	..	..
Pork, bbls	..	404
Pork, pcs	..	376
Potatoes, bbls	25	409
Rye, sks	..	7
Sugar, hhds	15	11
Sugar, bxs and bbls	314	174
Salt, bbls	..	..
Seeds, scks	29	30
Shingles, no	10000	170000
Tobacco, hhds	18	18
Tobacco, boxes	94	275
Whisky, bbls	566	269
Wheat, sacks	277	..
Wool, bags	93	17

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule steady, and dealers quote at $1 80@1 85 per gallon in bbl lots.

ALE—The market is well supplied with Louisville brands, and prices rule steady. We quote cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample, and sales are made at $2 50 to 4 25 for the various qualities.

BATTING—Is steady, and dealers report liberal sales at 23@27c per lb.

BAGS—There is a very light demand for all descriptions of grain bags, and prices, though quotably unchanged, are weak. We quote seamless 2-bu at 42½@45c; 2½-bu at 50@55c; 3-bu at 58@60c. Burlaps at 17@18c for 2-bu, and 20@22c for 4-bu.

BAGGING—Is in good demand and prices are well maintained. We quote standard brands of 2-lb hemp at 29@30c, and 30@30½c for jute and hemp bagging. Some sales are reported at lower figures, but the bagging is light weight. Sales to-day include 100 pcs of flax at 30c, and 100 do hemp at 23@30c.

BALING TWINE—Is in ample supply, and we quote at 18@19c per lb.

CEMENT—Manufacturers report a good demand, with sales to-day of 1,171 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is steady, with a good demand. We quote at 85@90c per bushel, loose. Kiln-dried is in light request at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CANDLES—There is an active demand for star candles, and sales to-day include 200 boxes 12-oz at 13½c. We quote full-weight candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—The demand for Ohio Factory cheese is active and sales are made at 14½@15c.

COTTON—The market is depressed and weak, with light transactions and prices close lower. We quote:

Middling	15½
Low middling	14¾@15
Good ordinary	13¾
Ordinary	10½@11½

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady notwithstanding the decline in cotton, but a lower range of quotations may be expected and prices range for Southern and standard brands at 15½@17c for No. 500; 13½@15c for No. 600, and 11½@13c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 33@34c.

COFFEE—A good jobbing demand for Rio coffee is reported and prices rule steady. We quote Rio at 19 to 23½c for common to strictly choice.

Laguayra	22½@23
Java	25½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

FLOUR—An active trade is reported to meet the demand of the home trade, as also for shipment to Southern and Eastern markets. Sales to-day include 300 bbls No. 1 on private terms, and 400 bbls assorted grades within the range of our figures. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are quiet at $10@11 per box. Layer raisins $4 50@4 60 per box. Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FISH—There is a good demand for mackerel and white fish, and prices are steady. We quote No. 1 medium and large mackerel at $23@26 per bbl; No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3. White fish are steady at $6 50@8 25 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and herring at $3 50@3 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied, and prices rule steady, with a fair demand. We quote at $16@18 per ton on the wharf, and $17 50@20 per ton from store and delivered on the cars.

HIDES—Are in active demand. We continue to quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 15@17c, and green salted at 8½@9½c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is moderately active, and sales are made in round lots at $5 60@5 75 per 100 lbs, and in jobbing lots for cash and time at 6@7c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is active and prices firm. We quote S. C. and C. C. at 3½ to 4¼c per lb; sheet at 5¼@6c; nail rod at 9@9½c; cast steel at 20@25c; American blister at 11@12c, and German blister at 12@15c.

LEATHER—A good trade is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote oak sole at 40@41c, hemlock and Buffalo slaughter at 36 to 81c, harness 33@40c, skirting 42c, city calf $1 25@1 35c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There was a good demand to-day for manufactured tobacco, and dealers are well supplied with most of the popular brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	55 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 10
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	60 @ 75
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65 @ 80
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	55 @ 60
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Sirups are in good request and steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 80c to 90c per gallon, and the range for sirups 50c to $1 25 per gallon.

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. We quote bran at $16 50@17 50, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $20@30, and shipstuffs at $18@20 per ton.

OILS—Dealers are well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote:

Linseed oil	92 @95	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 30 @	Neats-foot oil	70 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 20	Straits oil	75 @
Coal oil	28 @	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PAINTS AND COLORS—Are in good demand, and steady. We quote:

White lead pure at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	$14 00
American red lead	12 00
English orange mineral	18 00
English Venetian red	@3 50
French Rochelle ochre	3 50@4 00
Paris white	4 00@4 50
Spanish whiting	

RICE—Prices unchanged and we quote the range for the various grades at 8@9½c.

SOAP—A liberal trade is reported. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7¼@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—Agents report the market well supplied and prices unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 85
Small	3 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—A light demand is reported; clover seed is a shade firmer. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$7 00@7 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 25@5 50
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@1 75

STARCH—We have no change to note in quotations. We quote at 5¾@7c for standard brands in round and jobbing lots.

SUGARS—We have no change to note in this department. We quote N. O. at 11¼@13¼c; hard refined sugars at 14¼@15¼c; soft refined at 13@14¼c; Demerara at 13@14c; Porto Rico at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts and ready sale, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

WOOL—Receipts are unimportant, and prices steady. We quote unwashed at 32@34c, and tub-washed at 45@50c.

TEAS—A fair demand is reported, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 00
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 40
Oolong, prime to choice	1 25@1 60

TIN PLATE—Is in good demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—There is a light business doing in wool, but prices rule firm at 32@34c for unwashed, and 45@50c for tub-washed.

WHISKY—Raw whisky was a shade weaker today, with light sales at 84@85c, tax paid. Dealers quote steam copper, season of 1870, at $1 40@1 60; season of 1869 at $1 75@2; season of 1868 at $2 25@$3. Pure Copper—season of 1870, $1 75@2 25; season of 1869, $2 15@2 75; season of 1868, $2 50@3 75.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Are unchanged and the trade is more active. Dealers report sales on arrival from wagons at $1 50 to 2 50 per bbl for good to choice grades, though some inferior qualities are sold for less, and at $1 75 to 4 50 per bbl, packed, from store. We note sales 50 bbls at $3 50 to 4 50, packed.

BUTTER—A good demand is reported for country butter, and sales are made at 20@30c in lots on arrival. Western Reserve butter is steady at 33@37c, and New York butter is firm at 33@40c, with a good demand. Indiana tub butter is held at 28 to 30c. We note sales 1,500 lbs W. R. at 35c, and 1,000 lbs country at 25 to 30c.

BROOM CORN—Is steady, and strictly prime lots of red and white command $100 to 150 per ton. Inferior qualities are sold at reduced figures.

BARK—Is in fair request, and tanners are paying $12 per cord.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and dealers are paying 2s to 30c per lb on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—But little is doing as yet, and receipts are limited. We note sales 4,000 lbs apples at 4½c, and 2,000 lbs half peaches at 6½c. We quote at 3½ to 4½c per lb. Peaches are nominal at 6½@7c for halves and 4½@5c for quarters.

EGGS—Are in active demand and firm at 23@25c per dozen in lots on arrival. We note sales of 2,000 dozen at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is quiet at $1 70@1 75 per bushel, outside figures being for extra desirable lots.

FEATHERS—Are in active demand, and sales are readily made at 75@77c for good to strictly prime lots.

GINSENG—Is in fair demand at 60@65c per lb. Inferior is nominal.

ONIONS—The market is fairly supplied, and sales are made from store at $2 75@3 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens are steady and sales are made at $2 75@3 50 per dozen in lots on arrival.

POTATOES—The market is active, and dealers are paying $2 15@2 25 per bbl loose, and sales are made from store at $2 75 in car-load lots, and $3 in less quantities.

The Provision Market.

For the past ten days there has been a firmer feeling in the market, but quotations are essentially unchanged. There is now no probability that prices will materially advance, although any marked increase in the demand would enable dealers to place quotations above present prices.

MESS PORK—Sales reported are not important, and prices range from $24 50@25 00 cash, in round lots, to $25 00@25 50 in small lots, cash and on time.

BACON—There was a shade firmer feeling in bacon to-day, and we note sales of 16 casks clear rib sides at 17c, and 16 casks shoulders at 14½c. We quote the full range, remarking that the inside figures are for round lots, cash: Clear sides, 17½@18c; clear rib, 16@17c; shoulders, 14@14½c, all packed.

HAMS—Are steady at 23@25c for plain to fancy sugar-cured, outside figures being for small lots and preferred brands.

LARD—Is steady and prime tierce ranges from 15@15½c, with sales to-day of 18 tierces at 15½c. Keg lard is held at 18@18½c.

The Grain Market.

The wheat market is assuming more activity and firmness, and the volume of trade, considering stocks and receipts, is large. Eastern buyers in this market are purchasing liberally. The New York Tribune says:

The prospects of peace in Europe have rather strengthened the views of holders, as with peace they look for a more active formal demand and more uniformity with rates of exchange, and both supply and tonnage. These views are shared in by others, who have purchased to some extent to hold—confining their operations almost exclusively to amber winter, but much of this is unsound and their purchases restricted in consequence. The current high prices of wheat at the West are regarded by the trade as unsafe and as unwarranted; the large stocks here, at Liverpool, and at the lake ports considered, they are relatively much higher than flour, and millers, therefore, cannot operate with any degree of safety in the purchase. It is very evident that the wants of Europe will be large, but it is also certain that the deficiency in their crops has been over-estimated, and their present wants can easily be supplied; hence we regard this movement at the West as premature. With a return of cold weather we look for a decided improvement in the character of old spring wheat, and trust it will soon be disposed of; while wheat has attracted much attention, and has rapidly improved, and is in limited supply; the exports of the week are 456,893 against 604,309 bushels the corresponding week last year. We have no change to note in quotations, and continue to quote the various qualities of red at 90c to $1 05 on arrival, and white at $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel.

CORN—There is very little as yet doing in corn, and receipts are light, though amply sufficient to meet all demands. We quote shelled corn at 85@90c per bushel, sacks included; ear corn is selling from wagons at 75@80c, and from store at 85@90c.

OATS—Are in ample supply, and dealers are paying 35@40c in bulk on arrival. Sales are made from store at 42@45c, in bulk, and 50c sacks included.

BARLEY—Is in fair request and steady. We quote spring barley at 80@85c, and $1@1 20 for fall on arrival. Sales are made at 90c@$1 25 for spring and fall from store.

RYE—Is quiet at 75c per bushel on arrival, with light sales at 85c from store.

MALT—Is firm, with a good demand. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for new fall and $1 10@1 15 for new spring from store.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened buoyant to-day with sales of 159 hhds. Prices ruled steady.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 10 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 85 to 6 60; 13 hhds Warren county leaf at 7 10 to 10.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 18 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf at $7 90, 8, 9, 8 90, 8 40, 6 80, 9, 6 50, 6 40, 8, 7 60, 8, 6 30, 8 50, 6 30, 6 60, 7 20, 6 20; 3 hhds Simpson county common leaf and lugs at $6 60, 7 10, 7 40; 1 hhd Allen county common leaf and lugs at $8 70.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 4 hhds Green county common lugs at $6 10, 6 20, 6 30 and 6 90; 2 hhds Ohio county common leaf at $7 90 and 8 90; 8 hhds Monroe county common leaf at $9 00, 9, 9, 8 50, 8 50, 9 90, 11 50 and 11 75; 1 hhd Indiana common lugs at $6 90; 1 hhd Barren county common lugs at $5 70; 1 hhd Taylor county common lugs at $6 70; 9 hhds redried leaf at $9 60, 15, 11 50, 10 75, 12 75, 11 50, 11 75, 14 25 and 17 75.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 64 hhds: 26 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at an average of $11 50 per 100 lbs; 12 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, $15, 12, 12, 12, 12, 9 30, 9, 9, 9, 8 50, 8 20, 8; 7 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, $6 40, 6 30, 6 40, 6 53, 6 30, 6 50, 6 30; 4 hhds Missouri leaf, $16 50, 13 25, 8 95, 7 50; 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf, $11 25; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf, $11 50; 1 hhd Webster county leaf, $7 50; 1 hhd Webster county lugs, $6 50; 1 hhd Lyon county common leaf, $7 30; 2 hhds Lyon county lugs, $6 70, 6 30; 3 hhds Barren county leaf, $9 30, 8 10, 7 10; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf, $8 40; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs, $5 25; 3 hhds Union county lugs and trash, $6 50, 6 5 40.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 8 hhds Henry county, Tenn., leaf at $11 75, 11, 9 30, 9, 8 20, 9 90, 8, 8; 2 hhds Henry county, Tenn., lugs at $7 20, 6 80; 1 hhd McLean county leaf at $10; 6 hhds McLean county lugs at $7 90, 7 30, 6 30, 6 40, 6 20, 6 20; 2 hhds Butler county leaf at $11 25, 8 85; 2 hhds Butler county lugs at $6 30, 6 10; 2 hhds Indiana leaf at $8 40, 8; 3 hhds Indiana lugs at $6 80, 6 10, 5 40; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $7 60, 7 50; 1 hhd Taylor county good leaf at $12 25.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25, 1870.

CATTLE—The market opened tame, with offerings amounting to over 500 head. Something over three hundred head were sold. There has been no perceptible change in prices since last week. A large number of the offerings were of the common and inferior grades, with a few fine beeves, and some fair butcher stock. Drovers worked hard, and in most cases they sold their stock, some claiming that they lost money. Those that had good stock sold readily at a fair profit, while the tailings went begging. We quote: For choice heavy shipper's $6 25 to $7, ox-n $5 25 to $6, choice butcher stuff $3 50 to $5 50, second quality $4 to $4 75, common $3 to $3 50, and tailings $2 50 to $3 75. Fresh milkers sell as to quality, with but few on sale, and but little demand, at $30 to $60.

SHEEP—The market is well supplied and is dull for mixed lots. Wethers to feed sell at $3 50@3 when they weigh 90 to 110 pounds. Mixed lots sell at $1@1 75 per head. Lambs are selling at $2@2 50 for fair and choice at $3@3 50 per head.

HOGS—The market remains well supplied, and there is no change to note in prices. We quote for light $7@7 50 and heavy $8@8 25 per 100 pounds gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are arriving every day on their way south. Those who have been South and have returned report the market well supplied and stock dull.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

NAMES.	ARRIVE. Day.	ARRIVE. Night.	CLOSE. Day.	CLOSE. Night.
Ohio & Eastern	9:00 A.M. & 6:00 P.M.	10:30	9:15	12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:30
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:30
Memphis, Charleston & New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	10:30	9:15 A.M.	12:30
Nashville, Chattanooga & Atlanta	9:00	10:30	9:15 P.M.	12:30
Louisville & Nicholasville Branch	9:00		5:00	
Bardstown Branch	9:00		5:00	
Frankfort Branch	11:00	7:00	2:00	12:30
Shelbyville Branch	9:00		5:00	
Cincinnati Mail	1:00		1:00	
Boston, Washington & Northern Mail	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail	9:00		5:00	12:30
Memphis Packet (leave daily except Sunday)	9:00		5:00	12:30
New Albany	9:00	6:00 A.M.	5:00	12:30
Jeffersonville	9:00	6:00 A.M.	1:00	12:30
North Vernon	1:00			12:30
West Mails:				
Shelbyville	1:00		9:00	12:30
Bardstown	9:00		5:00	
Shelbyville, Ky., (leave daily)	1:00		9:00	12:30
Washington	6:30		9:00	
Mt. Washington	9:00		5:00	
Brandenburg	9:00		5:00	
Cave Hill	9:00		5:00	
Fern Creek	9:00		5:00	
Shepherdsville	9:00		5:00	
Bowling Green	9:00		5:00	
Fort Wm. and Ft.	9:00		5:00	

TELEGRAMS.

The receipts of custom last week amounted to $3,911,941.

Twenty-two deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans yesterday.

The steamship Italy, from New York, arrived at Queenstown Wednesday.

The steamers Caledonia, Columbia, Dacia, and Parthenia, from Europe, arrived at New York yesterday.

Vice President Colfax addressed an immense audience at the Republican wigwam in Terre Haute, Ind., last night.

Gen. Banks has received the Labor Reform nomination for re election to Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts district.

Daniel R. Parks, of Sandy Hill, Washington county, charged with passing bonds, was brought to Albany, N. Y., yesterday, in custody of the officer who arrested him in Ohio.

The attorney of Senator Sprague has paid the amount claimed by some Washington printers for work done for Senator Sprague, in printing certain speeches prepared by Prof. Gross.

The number of barrels of beer made in the Thirtieth New York district during June, July and August last was 54,706, an increase of 11,000 barrels over the product of the same period in 1869.

The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Convention assembled yesterday forenoon, in Tremont Temple, Boston. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was chosen president.

Capt. Cleves, of the bark Herbert, from Liverpool, joined Wednesday night the yellow fever at Galveston, it being the first case there this season, and is believed to have originated there.

H. B. Comstock, discoverer of the Comstock lode in the Nevada, suicided on the 27th inst., near Bozeman, Montana, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Cause, temporary insanity.

In reply to inquiries, the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that distillers shall provide themselves with meters of the kind prescribed, and of capacities adapted to their distilleries. They are at liberty to procure these from any person having meters to dispose of, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties.

The back and face plates, rules, dies, rollers, &c., belonging to the first series of the fourth issue of fifty-cent fractional currency, having the vignette of Lincoln, have been received at the Treasury Department from the American and National Bank Note Companies, New York, and are ordered to be destroyed. It will be remembered that this issue was counterfeited to some extent, and the issue has been replaced by those now in circulation having the vignette of Stanton. The Secretary of the Treasury has designated John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; J. H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor, Treasury Department; L. D. Moore, Register's office, and P. H. Smith, of the Secretary's office, as the committee to superintend the work of destruction, and the plates will probably be melted at the navy yard this week.

A General War Impending.

The most startling news in all the telegraphic dispatches this morning is that coming by way of New York, stating that Russia has massed, or is rapidly massing, an immense army on the Prussian frontier, and has instructed her Minister to Berlin to demand of the Prussian Government a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war upon France. The affair has created great uneasiness both in Berlin and London. A stated meeting of the English Cabinet has been anticipated in consequence of urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister to Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. The Russian journals complain that the Czar has lost his only ally in the defeat of France, and has now no protection against the exorbitance and aggressions of Prussia.

Advices in regard to the disposition of the German masses concerning German conquests are conflicting, but it is reported from the Prussian headquarters that both the King and Bismarck are anxious for peace.

What Parks do for a City.

To those who are laboring to have Louisville embellished with one or more parks, some of the statements with regard to Central Park, New York, contained in the Thirteenth Annual Report by the Board of Commissioners will be of interest. In the book, says the New York Herald, contains also a finely written report of the Commissioners, describing the works outside the park, a topographical description of the park, correspondence in relation to the park grounds, and also in relation to specimens for the natural history museum and in relation to works of art, lists of gifts, receipts, expenditures, &c. Provided for exhibition, birds and animals in captivity, a paragraph on watering roads, a full description of the meteorological apparatus and observatory of inspectors.

The length of the park to the surrounding property is amply demonstrated in tables showing the increased valuations in each of the three wards surrounding the park. In 1868 the total valuation was $26,439,566; in 1869 the total was $159,324,743, showing an increase in twelve years of $123,705,178. In 1869, at the established rate of taxation (2.27), the yield on the increased valuation was $2,810,156.

The total cost of the park, including the cost of the ground ($5,029,844), up to the 1st of January was $10,906,521. The annual interest on the cost of the land and improvement of the park up to January 1st, 1870, was $445,355. By reducing one per cent. on $300,300 of tax stock issued at five per cent. ($3,003) gives the total interest, $442,352. The receipts from the park in the three wards over the interest on cost of land and improvements is $2,137,803. The receipts from sales of products of the park during the year was $6,612.

The total number of pedestrians entering the park during the year was 2,988,541; equestrians, 74,211; vehicles, 1,340,697; velocipedes, 3,714. The largest number of pedestrians in any month was in August, 561,963; the largest number of equestrians was in May, 8,879; the largest number of vehicles was in May, 165,310; the largest number of velocipedes was in May, 2,796. Allowing two extra for each, the total number of visitors in 1869 was 7,350,997.

The Lawyers vs. the City.

By provision of the new charter, each and every lawyer of this city is liable to a license tax of ten dollars per annum. It seems quite a number of the legal fraternity demur to the payment of this tax. What may be considered as a test case came up before the City Court yesterday morning. The case was entitled, "The City of Louisville vs. General William E. Woodruff," in regard to practicing law without a license from said city. The General delivered a very able and lengthy argument in defense of himself and confreres, contending that a license proceeding from the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court and Judge of the Jefferson County Court was a good and unmolested document, and that the license exacted by the present city charter was unconstitutional and unjust. Judge Fontaine, Hon. J.B. Brown, Laf. Joseph, and other eminent members of the bar, also presented able arguments on the same side of the question. Colonel Frank Hawes, Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court, made a strong defense in behalf of the city and its charter. He contended that it was as lawful and just to tax these lawyers "with hands of alabaster whiteness" as the poor carter driver in our streets, or the poor widow who keeps a vegetable booth in our public market. His speech throughout was made up of sound reasoning and excellent logic.

At the conclusion of the arguments by the representatives of both parties, Judge Price gave it as his opinion that the lawyers must pay the license named by the charter, but announced that he would not pronounce final judgment in the case until next Saturday, in order to allow the attorneys that period in which to pay for and obtain their respective licenses.

A Reporter's Marriage.

It is a pleasing reportorial duty to announce the marriage of Mr. Thomas G. Hall, one of the reporters of the COURIER-JOURNAL, to the charming Miss Kate Lee Maraman, who has many friends and admirers in this city. The marriage ceremony, performed by the Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon, took place yesterday morning in Buffalo county, at the residence of Henry O. Maraman, the uncle of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are at the United States Hotel, where have received the congratulations of a host of friends.

That Mixed Case.

Elsewhere is published a communication in regard to the article which appeared in this paper in relation to the suit against the Indiana Southern Railroad Company in the Clark County (Ind.) Court of Common Pleas. Our reporter was not imposed upon. We gave what were alleged to be the facts, and without expressing an opinion. The facts as given in the communication do not differ materially from those given by our reporter, but, in justice to the other side of the case, we publish his statement.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night.

Coffee-house and Tavern Licenses Granted—Claims Allowed.

ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVE., Sept. 29, 1870.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment, President Long in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Duppin, Eckhardt, Jefferson, McAleer, Sauer, Tilerman, Walton, and Yantz.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Mayor submitted a message returning unapproved a resolution adopted September 1st, 1870, prohibiting any extension of time to contractors for the fulfillment of contracts, and in the event of failure, debarring contractors from bidding for city work for one year.

The Mayor's veto was sustained, and the resolution rejected by the following vote:

AYES—None.

NAYS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gorman, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson and Walling—13.

The Mayor submitted a message introducing the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

For the improvement, with the Meadam pavement, of Ward street, from the west side of Fifth to the east side of Sixth streets.

Also, a resolution directing the Auditor to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Wolford for $440 70 for gas bills paid by him for city offices, which was adopted.

Also, a resolution directing the Auditor to draw his warrant for $4 29 65 for gas furnished City Hospital, which was adopted.

Also, the semi-annual report of the Gas Company, to July 1, 1870, which was received and filed.

Also, adversely upon a petition for a well at the intersection of Seventeenth and Portland avenue, which was rejected.

Also, a resolution directing the erecting of a gas lamp at the corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets, which was recommitted.

Also, the claim of Mecliman & Seidel for $18 for repairs to gas fixtures in market-house, which was allowed.

Also, a resolution that the Presidents of both Boards, and the joint Committee on Gas and Water be appointed a committee to select a suitable person for gas inspector, and report his name to the Common Council, which was adopted.

Mr. Hackett, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western district, reported the following petitions, which were severally adopted:

John Dohn, tavern, corner Fifteenth and Portland avenue.

Geo. Kirchbaugh, tavern, in Portland.

H. Winterbaider, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth.

G. Schroeder, tavern, Market, between Tenth and Eleventh.

H. Bechtold, tavern, corner Fourteenth and Broadway.

J. P. Dupre, tav rn, in Portland.

C. Wolz, tavern, Main, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Jacob Buechler, tavern, Portland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

F. Wernsdorfer, tavern, Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Vennaman & Bro., tavern, corner Third and Market.

A. Gerzolias, tavern, Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth.

H. Linck, tavern, Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

Levi Heim, tavern, Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Nick Besler, tavern, Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

F. M. Beck, tavern, Third, between Market and Jefferson.

Agnes Friedenberg, tavern, Fourth, between Main and Water.

Chris. Baiz, tavern, Fourth, between Main and Water.

C. Columbia, tavern, Water, between Third and Fourth.

V. Botto, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth.

Joseph Barbaro, tavern, Portland.

A. Casselia, tavern, corner Ninth and Main.

Adam Miller, tavern, Fourth, between Main and Water.

Chris. Haupt, tavern, Green, between Third and Fourth.

T. Bron, tavern, Green, between Third and Fourth.

J. Schnicker, tavern, corner Market and Chapel.

Geo. Schmidt, tav rn, Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Rogers and Cornell, coffeehouse, Fourth and Green streets.

Mrs. Dublin, coffeehouse, Walnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Henry Rein, coffeehouse, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

Frederick Meyer, coffeehouse, corner of Green and Twelfth streets.

Louis Kuck, coffeehouse, Twelfth street, between Main and Market.

A. Grisham, coffeehouse, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.

Augustus Martin, coffeehouse, Water street, between Third and Fourth.

Martin Watchiel, Jr., coffeehouse, Third street, between Main and Water.

Nicholas Eisenman, coffeehouse, corner of Green and Fifth streets.

John Pendergrast, coffeehouse, corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets.

James Fitzgerald, coffeehouse, Eighteenth street, between Oak and Gallagher.

Henry Schaible, coffeehouse, Portland avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Leo Baumann, coffeehouse, Third street, between Main and Water.

Ben Fulford, coffeehouse, corner of Market and Fifth streets.

Barnhard Erl, coffeehouse, Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Jacob Koch, coffeehouse, Portland avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Philipp Grisl, coffeehouse, Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

B Stengel, coffeehouse, Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

R. Ott, tavern, coffeehouse, corner of Main and Eighth streets.

Mr. McCulloch offered a resolution, directing the Mayor to station a policeman on Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, to enforce the ordinance in regard to the blockading of streets.

Mr. Gorman moved to refer to the Committee on Police, which motion prevailed.

Mr. McCulloch offered a resolution, directing the Mayor to have opened Third alley, between Third and Fourth and Chestnut and City Hall, which was adopted.

Mr. Walling submitted the claim of John Simm of $46 70 for furniture, which was allowed.

Also claim of T. B. Hoodman of $48 95 for medicines, which was allowed.

Also claim of F. Kirn of $4 65 for medicines, which was allowed.

Also claim of Wm. Keene of $49 88 and $49 75 for carbolic acid furnished Board of Health, which was allowed.

Mr. Edwards submitted the claim of W. C. Kennedy of $31 86, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kaye submitted the following ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Committee on Streets, Eastern District, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Kentucky street, between Kentucky and Chase streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Kentucky street, between Shelby and Logan streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Shelby street, between Lampton and Kentucky streets.

Mr. Kaye offered an ordinance for improving a portion of Brook street, which was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Long, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gorman, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson and Walling—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson submitted an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which was read once and referred to the Committee of the Western District.

Also, an ordinance for improving a part of Twelfth, from the south side of Delaney to the south side of Kentucky street, which was read a second time and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gorman, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson and Walling—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Gorman offered an ordinance directing the Auditor to draw his warrant in favor of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co. for the sum of $197 72, and charge the same to hospital improvement, which was rejected by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Gorman, McCulloch, O'Connor and Walling—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, Orrill and Robinson—9.

Mr. Orrill offered an ordinance authorizing the issuing of bonds for the city's cost of changing the name of the L. C. & L. R. R., which was read once and referred back.

Mr. Orrill submitted the report of the Chief of Police for the month of August, which was received and filed.

The Council then adjourned until Friday, September 30, at 3½ p. m.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

THE GREEN-LINE EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Arrival Here and Their Departure for Cincinnati.

The Green-line excursionists from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, who left Nashville at 9 o'clock night before last and were to have reached here in time for breakfast yesterday morning, did not get here until about one o'clock in the afternoon. An accident to the train forced them to lie over until morning at Bowling Green, and hence the late hour of their arrival here. There were an immense crowd of people on each side of Fourth street, from the south side of Kentucky street to the south side of Jefferson street. Our citizens do not appear to appreciate the great importance of an early railroad communication with Chattanooga. Of all the plans having that end in view, the one presented by the directors of this road is the most practicable. The proposed line is from the point where the short-line road crosses the Kentucky river, directly south through the richest counties of Kentucky to the Tennessee line. Parties are ready with the necessary capital to continue the road from the latter point to Chattanooga. Gen. Russell, from Covington, and Gen. McQuown, was a credit to that gentleman. Messrs. Pirie and Price, in the draft from Bellsmire, and again in the trip with Mrs. Davison, from Don Giovanni, sustained their general tone of the music. The programme for the evening closed with one of Shubert's dreamy serenades, performed by the McAnt Quarrette Club.

In view of the excellence of the vocal entertainment, we may consentmalize ourselves on the possession of so much and so good native talent.

The Opera House.

At the Opera House, last evening, the Blondes appeared in the new somewhat old burlesque of the Forty Thieves, with a few additional divisions and Henry Clapton's originality, to say nothing of the usual beauty and piquancy of the ensemble. Wednesday, and Saturday, the performance could hardly avoid being entertaining. The "Blonde Minstrels" we notice as a new feature. The petite comedy of Sarah's Young Man was first on the programme, and Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Schaf, fully justified the expectations entertained of his powers as a commedian.

The house was fair, but suffered, with the other places of amusement, from the inclemency of the weather.

To-night will be presented Sinbad the Sailor and a new farce entitled, "Did you ever send your wife to Jeffersonville," which, from the name we judge to be a local hit. The evening is advertised as Harry Beckett's benefit.

Allen's Minstrels.

The entertainment given by Johnny Allen's minstrels at Masonic Temple last night was an excellent one in every respect. The audience was large, taking into consideration the miserably weather and the excess of other places of amusement open to the public. The various acts in the second part were of a higher order of comedy than is generally found at minstrel shows, while the first part was replete with true melody and genuine wit. The four end-men feature is a success—at least with this company. They hold forth at Masonic Temple again to-night, and a bill full of interest is promised. The company performs in Jeffersonville on Saturday night.

Out of the Depths.

A gentleman of this city tells a good story of how a susceptible youth from the East, who prided himself on his *debonaire* appearance and the ease with which he ingratiated himself in the good opinion of the fair sex, was saved from the toils of a scheming enchantress. He was traveling over one of the railways leading to this city, when there entered the car an elderly lady, then the matron of the Indiana State Prisons, at Jeffersonville, accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful as well as accomplished, but very mischievous young lady of eighteen. The young man immediately "took a shine to her," and after much managing obtained a seat by her side, and endeavored to lead her into a conversation. This she, in her rivacity and roguishness, was not at all loth to accept, and the youngster was thirty intoxicated with her brilliant repartee and the music of her low, sweet voice, "that excellent thing in woman." After this had gone on as long as the old lady thought proper, she took a seat beside the young Adonis and said, "Young man, you are a total stranger to me; but it is my duty to warn you of impending evil. That young lady is just out of the State prison." It is needless to say that the young man wilted.

BASE BALL.

The Live Oaks beat the Stars of Covington on the Union Grounds, Cincinnati, Wednesday, by 28 to 16. Now, if the Live Oaks wish a genteel thrashing, let them come down here and give our Eagles a trial.

The Red Stockings beat the Unions at St. Louis by 28 to 1—the Unions scoring one in the first inning and then receiving eight successive whitewashes.

The Stars and Lees of New Orleans have arranged for a series of matches for the championship.

At New Orleans Sunday the Lone Stars beat the Southrons by 13 to 6.

The Red Stockings at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—The Red Stockings of Cincinnati beat the Unions of this city yesterday, twenty-eight to one.

Fell by the Wayside.

A middle-aged gentleman passed down Green street about eleven o'clock last night, accompanied by a well-dressed and respectable-looking woman, who was very drunk. When they reached the sewer at the intersection of Fifth and Green streets, and had ascended the embankment thrown up along the side of the street, the woman fell and rolled to the brink of the ditch. She was rescued from her perilous position, with her clothing somewhat soiled, and the couple pursued their way to the Nashville depot, from whence they said they were going South.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE game law expires to-morrow.

THE Chancery Court will meet in regular session this morning.

COL. A. J. HAWES, recently of this city, but now located at Chicago, is here on a visit of a few days.

THERE was not a quorum present in the upper board of the General Council last night, and consequently the Council meets again to-night.

WE are glad to learn that Marie Seebach, the great German tragedienne, will appear at the Louisville Opera House during the present season.

MR. OSCAR B. PHILLIPS, who was so frightfully injured by the fall of the elevator at the store of Orr & Pi her & Co. on Wednesday, was doing as well as could be expected yesterday.

A VERY heavy shower of rain fell about dark last night. The streets were flooded, but fortunately no damage was done to the new sewers and streets in the course of construction.

THERE was barely a quorum present at the lower board of the Council last night. During the discussion of an important measure one of the members stepped out to see a man, and consequently business was suspended until his return.

PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR., will lecture on clinical medicine before the medical department of the University of Louisville at 8 o'clock this morning. Professor Bodine will lecture at 10 and Professor Flint at 11 o'clock. These lectures are free to all students.

ON Monday next Rev. Mr. Spalding will deliver a lecture at Weisiger Hall for the benefit of the sick poor at St. Vincent's Home, on Fourth street. The subject of the lecture will be the struggles and triumphs of the church. The charitable work done by the good Sisters in charge of St. Vincent's Home, though done in the most unassuming and unostentatious manner, has done more to alleviate real suffering among the worthy poor than any other charitable organization in the city.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of yesterday says:

The gentlemen who are soliciting stock subscriptions to the Cumberland Valley Railroad are not meeting with the success their object deserves. Our citizens do not appear to appreciate the great importance of an early railroad communication with Chattanooga. Of all the plans having that end in view, the one presented by the directors of this road is the most practicable. The proposed line is from the point where the short-line road crosses the Kentucky river, directly south through the richest counties of Kentucky to the Tennessee line. Parties are ready with the necessary capital to continue the road from the latter point to Chattanooga. Gen. Russell, from Covington, and Gen. McQuown, was a credit to that gentleman. Messrs. Pirie and Price, in the draft from Bellsmire, and again in the trio with Mrs. Davison, from Don Giovanni, sustained their general tone of the music. The programme for the evening closed with one of Shubert's dreamy serenades, performed by the McAnt Quarrette Club.

In view of the excellence of the vocal entertainment, we may consentmalize ourselves on the possession of so much and so good native talent.

The Opera House.

At the Opera House, last evening, the Blondes appeared in the new somewhat old burlesque of the Forty Thieves, with a few additional divisions and Henry Clapton's originality, to say nothing of the usual beauty and piquancy of the ensemble. Wednesday, and Saturday, the performance could hardly avoid being entertaining. The "Blonde Minstrels" we notice as a new feature. The petite comedy of Sarah's Young Man was first on the programme, and Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Schaf, fully justified the expectations entertained of his powers as a commedian.

The house was fair, but suffered, with the other places of amusement, from the inclemency of the weather.

To-night will be presented Sinbad the Sailor and a new farce entitled, "Did you ever send your wife to Jeffersonville," which, from the name we judge to be a local hit. The evening is advertised as Harry Beckett's benefit.

Allen's Minstrels.

The entertainment given by Johnny Allen's minstrels at Masonic Temple last night was an excellent one in every respect. The audience was large, taking into consideration the miserably weather and the excess of other places of amusement open to the public. The various acts in the second part were of a higher order of comedy than is generally found at minstrel shows, while the first part was replete with true melody and genuine wit. The four end-men feature is a success—at least with this company. They hold forth at Masonic Temple again to-night, and a bill full of interest is promised. The company performs in Jeffersonville on Saturday night.

Get of the Depths.

A gentleman of this city tells a good story of how a susceptible youth from the East, who prided himself on his *debonaire* appearance and the ease with which he ingratiated himself in the good opinion of the fair sex, was saved from the toils of a scheming enchantress. He was traveling over one of the railways leading to this city, when there entered the car an elderly lady, then the matron of the Indiana State Prisons, at Jeffersonville, accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful as well as accomplished, but very mischievous young lady of eighteen. The young man immediately "took a shine to her," and after much managing obtained a seat by her side, and endeavored to lead her into a conversation. This she, in her vivacity and roguishness, was not at all loth to accept, and the youngster was thirty intoxicated with her brilliant repartee and the music of her low, sweet voice, "that excellent thing in woman." After this had gone on as long as the old lady thought proper, she took a seat beside the young Adonis and said, "Young man, you are a total stranger to me; but it is my duty to warn you of impending evil. That young lady is just out of the State prison." It is needless to say that the young man wilted.

BASE BALL.

The Live Oaks beat the Stars of Covington on the Union Grounds, Cincinnati, Wednesday, by 28 to 16. Now, if the Live Oaks wish a genteel thrashing, let them come down here and give our Eagles a trial.

The Red Stockings beat the Unions at St. Louis by 28 to 1—the Unions scoring one in the first inning and then receiving eight successive whitewashes.

The Stars and Lees of New Orleans have arranged for a series of matches for the championship.

At New Orleans Sunday the Lone Stars beat the Southrons by 13 to 6.

The Red Stockings at St. Louis.

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CITY FEATURES.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

The Hall Safe and Lock Company.

The rapid growth and advancement of Louisville are due, in a great measure, to her manufactures. A great impetus has been given to this branch of commercial wealth and greatness in the last few years, and Louisville bids fair to rival more pretentious places. Her many natural advantages have attracted capital and skilled labor from abroad. New manufactories are springing up on all sides.

One of the most material additions to Louisville's manufacturing interests that have come under our knowledge was the establishment of a branch manufactory of the Hall Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati in our city.

In these days of enlightenment the burglar is a skilful mechanic versed in all the mysteries of intricate mechanism. Burglary is a regular calling, and men are trained so skillfully that ordinary locks, bolts and bars are mere trifles. So adept have they become in this nefarious calling that those who have money and other valuables in their keeping are fully alive to the necessity of a stronghold that will defy the operations of the most expert "knights of the jimmy." The aim of the Hall Safe and Lock Company has been to supply this demand, and they have succeeded in an eminent degree. They have on file scores of testimonials from the best men in the country that their safes have been subjected to the severest tests, and in no instance have they failed to come up to the recommendations of the makers. The locks, which are a specialty, cannot be picked.

The mechanism is so nicely adjusted that unless the combination is known they cannot be opened. Each lock is susceptible of countless combinations. By a simple movement an entire lock is made, and, if a treacherous employe should have the combination by which the safe is opened, the consigning of a single screw would render his treachery harmless. Yet, notwithstanding the multiplicity of changes of which each separate lock is susceptible, they are simple in construction and are not liable to get out of order.

The safes manufactured by this company are burglar proof in all other parts. Every safe is constructed of the finest quality of hardened steel and wrought-iron plates. The sides and ends are seven, in number. When of five plates, two are of steel and when of seven, three are of steel. The inside plate is of iron, and is one and a half inches thick, to which is fastened the wrought-iron frame-work and large round bolts; the remaining iron and steel plates are three-eighths of an inch thick each. These plates are nearly fitted at their corners by dovetailing, and are held together by machine screws, countersunk heads, from the inside, no screw passing through more than two and into the third plate, and none but through the outside plate of safe "box." In addition to this the entire work is securely held together by hardened steel set bolts. These arbors are case hardened. They have a good heavy thread cut upon them their entire length, and are screwed into the work from the outside, passing through all the plates, then firmly keyed in the inside; they are of harden d steel, and cannot be cut, drilled, driven in, nor drawn out neither can they be unscrewed, thereby making it impossible to remove one plate of safe or box without the consent of others. Every safe is beautifully ornamented, the corners being joined together by dovetailing, then securely bound with angle-iron on the inside and on the outside, forms a masterpiece of workmanship, as the name Burglar Proof, and is the only really reliable and sure protection against the present and successful mode of warfare by skillful thieves, known as burglary and bank robbers. The safes are elegantly decorated, and are a handsome ornament for any office.

The manufactory of the company is located at Nos. 81 and 83 Green street. A large force of hands is now employed, and such is the demand for safes that the force of workmen will be doubled in a short time. The sales-room is located on the corner of Fifth and Main, where a large stock of safes are always kept on hand, while the gentlemanly proprietors are ever ready to explain their mechanism.

The establishment in this city is under the management of Mr. E. K. Hall, an energetic, thorough-going business man, and has proved himself a valuable acquisition to Louisville.

The works give employment to a large number of men, and annually put in circulation many thousands of dollars. Louisville extends a hearty welcome to all such enterprises.

☞ We have seen one of the greatest novelties in the shape of humbugs ever exhibited in this country, consisting of a "Prismatic Illuminated Mortar," lately introduced from New York by our enterprising friend, William Gorman, of Gorman & Co. It is manufactured from the East, after a trip for the purpose of furnishing his new store, located on Fifth and Market streets, with the largest assortment of the fancy drug sundries, as well as fancy goods, ever introduced in this city.

The store is now fitting up for the reception of this stock will be finished about the 10th of October, and will be found in every respect equal to any establishment in the Western country for appearance and accommodation of purchasers.

Diamonds.

Mrs. J. S. Davis, of Chicago, has opened a branch store at 121 Fourth street, near Jefferson, for the sale of the celebrated Alaska diamond fields. Ladies and gentlemen can make purchases within the reach of all. These goods have created a furore unparalleled in the history of diamond jewelry. No description can do the subject justice. We appreciated the elegant sparkles should be seen.

☞ Why does a man brag or advertise that he received the only premium awarded at the State Fair when it was only a county fair, and there was no premium for photographs only, and J. Speed was the only exhibitor who exhibited any person to a premium? He received five and is lawfully entitled to the other one. Go to 144 Main, above Fifth street. Best light in the world. It's Frost's.

Medical Department—University of Louisville.

Prof. L. P. Yandell, jr., will lecture on clinical medicine at 8 o'clock this morning. Professor Bodine will lecture at 10 and Professor Bell at 11 o'clock. These lectures are free to all students.

Glassware.

Goblets, tumblers, bowls, sets, &c., cheaper than any house in the city. New styles open today. Also, a large variety of queensware, at the Great Universal Exposition, 58 Fourth street, Ther, are casts aspersions upon Judge Jewett, reflecting upon his integrity as a judicial official. This certainly is the sheerest folly, if not idiocracy. We have seen at the time but no communication expects to appear on a fair and equal footing before the court in his official capacity.

The communication is not intended to defend the plaintiff. The action already taken by the defendants certainly cannot impress the public favorably. Therefore I proceed to state briefly the case as it now stands.

It is as follows: The Fort Wayne and Southern railroad was organized under a special charter granted by the Legislature of Indiana in 1849. In 1854 the company proceeded to let contracts for the road, and, after expending $400,000 in the construction, abandoned the work for want of means to carry it on. The company had executed a mortgage for $2,500,000 for bonds and sold some of the bonds, but not all.

At the May term, 1866, of the Clark County Common Pleas Court, a bill was filed by Jeremiah Hackleman, a bondholder, against the Fort Wayne and Southern Railway Company and the trustees of the mortgage executed by the company. At the September term, 1866, a decree was rendered in this city in the name of Jacob Hackleman, plaintiff, against the Fort Wayne and Southern Railway Company and the trustees of the mortgage executed by them for the sale of the road. Nothing was done until the January (1866) term of the Common Pleas Court, when judgment was rendered, by consent of all parties, of $1,087,540, and the road-bed, and franchises of the company were ordered to be sold. The same were purchased by Journiqan et al, and were by them transferred to the Indiana Southern Railway Company.

On the 13th of June, 1868, the Liverpool and London Global Insurance Company commenced suit against the Fort Wayne and Southern Railway Company, the Indiana Southern Railway Company, John C. Parker et al., in the Circuit Court in this city, based upon the judgment rendered on said bill, and the case continued from time to time on account of the inability of the prosecuting witness to attend court. Since the case has been docketed it has been constantly growing worse, the doctors expressing the opinion that he cannot recover. Luther was yesterday examined for the purpose of increasing the amount of his bail.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Hon. P. H. Leslie for Governor.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 28.

Without any formal preliminaries or the consumption of much space in the columns of your paper, we desire to say that the people in this part of the country are almost unanimous in the opinion that the Hon. P. H. Leslie, of Barren County, should be the next Governor of Kentucky. It is unnecessary to refer to his eminent qualifications, or to the solidity of his principles as a Democrat, or to the unsullied purity and firmness of his character, as he is well known throughout the State. We will only say for the information of the Democratic party wishes to select a true exponent of the principles of Democracy, a patriot and statesman of the old school, and a man who combines these and extensive research, one of solid understanding and high administrative capacity, one who is capable of conducting successfully with a will and firmness to do his whole duty as chief magistrate of the State, we say that he is the nominee at the next Democratic State Convention the Hon. P. H. Leslie, of Glasgow, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MANY CITIZENS.

Call on Hon. James L. Allen.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 28, 1870.

If James L. Allen is not already announced as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, it will give great satisfaction to the people of the old district in which he is known. DEMOCRATS.

The Dominican Brawling.

[From the Louisville Anzeiger.]

It was certainly an all-wise Providence who ordered that the cabinal prize in the above gravy dog should fall into the common keeping of our distinguished and very benevolent fellow-citizen, Capt. E. Holbrook; for, unlike many of our worldly-wise citizens who have no time and money for the gratification of some selfish end, in Captain Holbrook's case there is no end to the pleasure it affords him to dispense it in charity, and that he does this every year to an amount even exceeding the handsome prize he has just drawn, thousands of our poor, and even hundreds of our rich relations can testify. We confidently predict he will dispense double the amount of the value of the prize drawn by him in charity the current year. Long life to him!

The London and Liverpool Globe Insurance Company vs. Fort Wayne and Southern Indiana Railroad Company et al., and Jacob Hackleman et al. vs. same company, John C. Parker, et al.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the local columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL of Wednesday, and in the Cincinnati Gazette of the same date, there appeared articles in regard to the above suit, now pending in the Clark County (Ind.) Common Pleas Court, which, even to a casual observer, must have appeared as strongly partizan, both of which certainly inspired by some lawyer engaged in the case. The reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL has, without the intention of wronging anybody, yet with some indiscretion, permitted himself to become a tool upon by some one desiring to enter into a newspaper discussion of the merits of this important case. The writer in the Gazette goes still further, and casts aspersions upon Judge Jewett, reflecting upon his integrity as a judicial official. This certainly is the sheerest folly, if not idiocracy. We have seen at the time but no communication expects to appear on a fair and equal footing before the court in his official capacity.

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